The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 6444 號四十四百四千六第 日八念月六年寅戊緒光 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 27TH, 1878. 六拜禮 號七十二月七英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 26, PEKIN, British str., 3,777, Woolcott, Bombay 8th July, Galle 13th, Penang 18th, and Singapore 20th, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

July 26, HESPERIA, German steamer, 1,036, Paulsen, Mantong 22nd July, Salt.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

July 26, VAUGHAN, British ship, 940, H. Porter, Cardiff 20th March, Coal.—CAPTAIN.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE. JULY 26TH.

Mecca, British steamer, for Singapore, &c.
West Stanley, British str., for Singapore, &c.
Mangerton, British bark, for Quinlion.
Princess Saraphi, Siam. bark, for Bangkok.

DEPARTURES.

July 25, CHINA, German str., for Shanghai.
July 26, OCEAN RACER, British 3-m. sch., for Foochow.
July 26, WEST STANLEY, British str., for Singapore, &c.
July 26, MECCA, British steamer, for Straits Settlements.
July 26, BERTHA, British steamer, for Yokohama.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Pekin*, str., from Bombay, &c.:—

FOR HONGKONG.

From Southampton.—Messrs. Layton, W. C. Cane, and Lieut. Robinson. From Galle.—Mr Heelis. From Singapore.—Mrs. Ewen and 44 Chinese.

FOR SHANGHAI.

From Southampton.—Mr. Vander Tak. From Venice.—Mr. Lazarus.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

From Venice.—Messrs. Thompson, Angirs, and Bair.

Per *Hesperia*, str., from Mantong.—12 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per *Achilles*, str., for Singapore, &c.:—For Straits Settlements.—250 Chinese. For London.—Mrs. Hudson and child.

The following passengers will leave by the P. & O. steamer *Zambesi*, to-day, at noon:—From Hongkong for Calcutta.—Mr. H. Herbert. For Venice.—Mr. Moorike. For Southampton.—Mrs. J. H. Holmes. From Shanghai for Galle.—Mr. E. W. Dent. For Venice.—Messrs. R. Bourke and C. Hole. For Southampton.—Miss S. Douglas and 1 distressed seaman. From Yokohama for Southampton.—Mr. and Mrs. Pollard and child, and 1 European, deck.

REPORTS.

The German steamship *Hesperia* reports left Mantong on 22nd July, and had fine weather and light S.W. and S.E. winds.

The British ship *Vaughan* reports left Cardiff on 20th March. Passed Straits of Sunda on the 27th; then had light winds and calms.

The British steamship *Pekin* reports left Bombay on 8th July, Galle on the 13th, Penang on the 18th, and Singapore on Saturday, the 20th at 4.30 o'clock p.m., and experienced fine weather and calms throughout.

MANILA SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June—
27, Rochelais, French bark, from Newcastle.
30, Fanny, Spanish steamer, from Singapore.

July—
1, Esmeralda, British str., from Hongkong.
1, H. A. Litchfield, Amer. bark, from Japan.
1, Sedan, German bark, from Hongkong.
1, C. of Manchester, Brit. bk., from Sydney.
2, Thistle, British gunboat, from Hongkong.
4, Jotun, Norwegian bark, from Japan.
4, Figogna, Italian bark, from Liverpool.
5, M. Washington, Amer. ship, from Japan.
7, West Australia, Brit. bark, from N'castle.
9, Mactan, Spanish str., from Hongkong.

DEPARTURES.

June—
25, Salvadora, Spanish str., for Hongkong.
26, Mactan, Spanish steamer, for Hongkong.
27, Mariveles, Spanish steamer, for Singapore.
27, Marathon, British bark, for S. Francisco.
27, Sea Gull, British steamer, for Hongkong.
27, Teodora, Spanish bark, for Hongkong.
28, Harkaway, British bark, for New York.

July—
1, Emuy, Spanish steamer, for Hongkong.
4, Ivonne, French bark, for Falmouth.
5, Esmeralda, British str., for Hongkong.
6, Thistle, British gunboat, for Singapore.

VESSELS THAT HAVE ARRIVED IN EUROPE FROM PORTS IN CHINA, JAPAN, AND MANILA.

(Per last Mail's Advice.)

May Queen	Japan	June	1
Abercane	Japan	June	3
Alice	Japan	June	4
Annie W. Weston	Yokohama	June	8
Duke of Abercorn	Yokohama	June	10
Glaucus (s.)	China Ports	June	17

VESSELS EXPECTED AT HONGKONG. (Corrected to Date).

Glengaber	Flushing	Dec.	7
Earl of Devon	Antwerp	Jan.	27
Elvetico	Cardiff	Feb.	19
William H. Besse	London	Feb.	25
Prince Amadeo	Cardiff	Feb.	25
Mabel Clark	Cardiff	Mar.	9
Bertie Bigelow	Antwerp	Mar.	10
Penrith	London	Mar.	12
Gitanella	Flushing	Mar.	14
Heinrich Rintzenberg	Hamburg	Mar.	20
Henrich	Hamburg	Mar.	20
Robert Henderson	London	Mar.	22
Arabia	Cardiff	Mar.	23
Herat	Newport	Mar.	25
Oracle	Liverpool	Mar.	28
Mary Frazer	Cardiff	April	3
Manila II.	Hamburg	April	3
Brunette	Newcastle	April	3
Maritime Union	Cardiff	April	6
Benefactor	New York	April	6
Hamburg	Hamburg	April	11
Lizzie Parry	Antwerp	April	15
Dartmouth	London	April	15
Invincible	Penarth	April	16
India	Cardiff	April	22
Rosie Welt	Liverpool	April	23
Ada Melmore	London	May	1
Melrose	Liverpool	May	2
Cosmo	Penarth	May	2
Zingari	Antwerp	May	3
Strathean	Cardiff	May	5
Imperatrice Elisabetta	Liverpool	May	5
Challenge	Cardiff	May	6
Southern Cross	Penarth	May	6
Napier	Cardiff	May	9
Don Quixote	Penarth	May	12
Verona	New York	May	14
Lord Macaulay	Hamburg	May	17
Drumclog	Cardiff	May	17
Franklin	Newcastle	May	17
Niagara	Cuxhaven	May	18
Corrientes	Newcastle	May	20
Norden (s.)	Hamburg	May	25
Banian	London	May	26
Marina	London	June	1
Nestor (s.)	Liverpool	June	12
City of Santiago (s.)	London	June	13
Emily Chapman	Cardiff	June	14
Strathleven (s.)	London	June	15
Aurrera (s.)	London	June	16
Djemnah (s.)	Marseilles	June	30

AUCTION SALES TO-DAY.

None.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. ROBERT DROSS has been authorized to SIGN our FIRM per procuration.
JULIUS MANNICH & Co.
Takow, Formosa, 6th July, 1878. [1m1209

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed by Messrs. PIGOU, WILKS, and LAURENCE, Limited, Gunpowder Manufacturers, of Dartford and Battle, their SOLE AGENTS in HONGKONG and CHINA.
MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, 6th February, 1878. [230

NOTICE.

MR. CHARLES J. HIRST has been authorized to SIGN our FIRM per procuration.
HESSE & Co.
Hongkong, July 23rd, 1878. [1250

NOTICE.

WE beg to inform all the Shipmasters and the Public in general that both BOB and JACK, our late Pilots, have left our employment, and we do not hold ourselves RESPONSIBLE for any transactions entered into by them on our account.
WING KEE.
Hongkong, 17th May, 1878. [6m880

NOTICE.

HAVING left the Firm of Messrs. WING KEE & Co. and commenced Business on our own account under the Style and Firm of "ROBERT AFOOK & Co.," we beg to inform our Friends and the Public generally that any Orders they may favour us with will meet with our prompt attention.
BOB AND JACK.
37, Praya Central,
Hongkong, 30th May, 1878. [1m1215

NOTIFICATION.

I beg to notify that I have RESUMED BUSINESS at TAMSUI and KELUNG in North Formosa, under the style or firm of "DODD & Co."
JOHN DODD.
Tamsui, 17th April, 1878. [687

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. EDWARD CUNNINGHAM in our Firm in Hongkong and China CEASED on the 31st December last.
RUSSELL & Co.
China, March 8th, 1878. [6m439

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, having become LESSEE of the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" and the BUSINESS connected therewith, will conduct the same on his own account from this date.
R. CHATTERTON WILCOX.
Daily Press Office,
Hongkong, 1st January, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. ARTHUR CHART in our Firm CEASED on the 31st December last.
J. INGLIS & Co.
Hongkong, 13th June, 1878. [6m1051

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

By Order of the Court of Directors, I have to-day handed over the MANAGEMENT of this BRANCH of the BANK to Mr. WILLIAM FORREST.
(Signed) R. I. HARPER, Manager.
Hongkong, 16th July, 1878. [1w1217

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND ....1,000,000 of Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—
Chairman—F. D. SASSOON, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—WM. H. FORBES, Esq.

E. R. Belilios, Esq.	Adam Lind, Esq.
H. L. Dalrymple, Esq.	Wilhelm Reiners, Esq.
H. Hoppius, Esq.	W. S. Young, Esq.
Hon. W. Keswick.	

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER.
Shanghai—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 3 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months 4 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months 5 per Cent. per Annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 11th July, 1878. [9]

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER).

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 MONTHS' NOTICE, 3 % PER ANNUM.
At 6 MONTHS' NOTICE, 4 % PER ANNUM.
At 12 MONTHS' NOTICE, 5 % PER ANNUM.
D. A. J. CROMBIE, Acting Manager.
Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, 1st July, 1878. [1144

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL .... £800,000.
RESERVE FUND .... £150,000.

Bankers.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE CITY BANK.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

The BANK'S BRANCH in HONGKONG grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange; and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange business.

Local Bills discounted, and interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Deposits for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained on application. [1813

THE STAG HOTEL,
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.
Under New Management, this Establishment will now be conducted as a First-class Hotel.
Tiffin at ONE o'clock. Dinner at SEVEN.
Wines and Spirits of the Best Quality only.
New English and American Billiard Tables.
J. COOK, PROPRIETOR.

ORIENTAL HOTEL,
WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.
STOCKHAUSEN AND ROSE,
PROPRIETORS.
TIFFIN at ONE. DINNER at HALF-PAST SEVEN.
Wines, Spirits, &c., of the Best Quality only.
English, French, and German Spoken.
BILLIARD ROOMS—BOWLING ALLEYS.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.
REDUCED PRICE, $1.
Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti and Mandarin Pronunciation.
Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE, in two Parts.
The *Daily Press* Office.

TO BE LET.

TO LET.

A THREE-STORIED DWELLING HOUSE, No. 113, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST (Spring Gardens). Water laid on.
Apply to D. NOWROJEE, Hongkong Hotel.
Hongkong, 26th July, 1878. [1264

TO LET.

IN the HOUSES on Marine Lot 65, formerly known as the BLUE HOUSES, situate on Praya East:—
HOUSE No. 2, Praya East. The Basement, together with First Floor, or separate if desired, with Possession on the 1st July.
HOUSE No. 3, Praya East. The whole House, or in Flats, with Possession on the 1st of August.
As also,
The DWELLING HOUSE to the Eastward of Pier at Wanchai. May be had as an entire Dwelling or in Apartments of Two or Three Rooms to suit convenience, with Immediate Possession. Fine, Spacious Verandah looking on to Harbour.
For further Particulars, apply to
MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, 22nd June, 1878. [tf1082

TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN on the Praya, Wanchi.
Apply to OLYPHANT & Co.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1877. [tf10

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS attached to the BLUE HOUSES at Wanchi, Marine Lot 65.
For further Particulars apply to
MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, 22nd June, 1878. [tf1083

TO LET.

THE HOUSE and GROUNDS on the CAINE ROAD, "Dinder," at present in the occupation of the BORNEO CO., LIMITED.
LINSTEAD & Co.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1878. [756

TO LET.

NO. 9, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, with Godowns attached.
No. 2, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
No. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 21st May, 1878. [11

TO LET.

THREE OFFICES in CLUB CHAMBERS.
The DWELLING HOUSE, No. 6, MOSQUE TERRACE.
The BUNGALOW, No. 24, GAGE STREET.
Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, 13th July, 1878. [37

TO LET.

FLETCHERS' BUILDINGS, either as entire Houses, or in Flats, or Apartments.
GODOWNS, STABLING, and STORAGE, of every description.
Apply to
SHARP, TOLLER, AND JOHNSON, Solicitors.
Supreme Court House,
Hongkong, 26th February, 1878. [36

TO LET, FURNISHED ROOMS, with use of DRAWING ROOM, WITH or WITHOUT BOARD, with a private family. Address F., care of *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1878. [tf568

C. LUDMANN AND COMPANY,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 4, SOUTH WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

Buy and Ship all kinds of
AMERICAN PRODUCE, GOODS, WARES, OR MERCHANDISE,
such as,

Kerosene in Cans and Cases.	Tramway Cars.
White and Yellow Pine.	Car Materials.
Hardware of all kinds and makes.	Railroad Supplies.
Iron and Steel Shovels.	Steam Engines.
Hay and Manure Forks.	Locomotives.
Warehouse, Platform, and Counter Scales.	Horse & Water Powers.
Agricultural Implements.	Willowware.
Mowing and Reaping Machines.	Drugs.
Clocks.	Printing Presses and Materials of all kinds.
Firearms.	Perfumery.
Oars.	Florida Water.
Carriages and Carriage Materials.	Patent Medicines.
	Pumps.
	Indiarubber Goods.
	Lard.
	Bacon.
	Hams.

AND ALL OTHER KINDS OF SALT MEATS AND PROVISIONS; CHAIRS, FURNITURE, SEWING MACHINES, &c.

In fact, everything that is manufactured in, or the growth or the production of, the United States of America, and suitable for Export.

All Orders (large or small) will be promptly and faithfully executed, on moderate terms, on receipt of their approximate value in a good banker's draft on London, or with authority to draw on some good London or Liverpool house, at 60 or 90 days' sight, against Bills of Lading for amounts of shipments.

Catalogues, Circulars, Drawings, and Information of all kinds will be sent without delay to all applicants, and every facility will be extended with a view of stimulating and encouraging business.

C. L. and Co. are also prepared to receive Consignments of CHINESE PRODUCE, and will, on application, furnish London credits to be drawn upon against such Consignments. [463

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC!

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

Whereas it having become known to the Proprietors of DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE that a Medicine, emanating from an unscrupulous London firm, is exported to India and China, and foisted on purchasers as equal in efficacy to Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne, they feel it due to the public to specially caution them against this compound and request their most careful attention to the following distinctive characteristics of Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne.

1st.—That Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne is sold only in cases.
2nd.—The words "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne" are clearly blown in each bottle.
3rd.—The Registered Trade Mark and Signature of Patentee are printed on the label of every case.
4th.—Directions for use in all the following languages are enclosed in each case, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE:—English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish, Turkish, Persian, Hindostani, Madrassee, Bengalee, Chinese, and Japanese.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the Only Reliable Remedy for NERVOUS and LIVER COMPLAINTS and all FUNCTIONAL DERANGEMENTS.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is patronised by the aristocracy and the *élite*, extensively used in the army and navy, and strongly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

N.B.—Ask for DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, and do not be persuaded to take any useless and possibly dangerous substitute. [3m955

NOW ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the *China Overland Trade Report* for the Year 1877.
PRICE TEN DOLLARS.
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office,
Hongkong, February, 1877.

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from H.M. Naval Storekeeper to Sell by Public Auction, on
WEDNESDAY,
the 7th August, 1878, at 11 A.M., at H.M. Naval Yard,—
SUNDRY CONDEMNED NAVAL and VICTUALLING STORES,
comprising:—
OLD WROUGHT IRON, HOSES, GLASS, RAGS, BOOTS, BISCUIT DUST, CHOCOLATE, PEAS, TOBACCO, FLANNEL, DUCK, SERGE, SHOES, Library BOOKS, IMPLEMENTS, &c., &c.
And
One IRON LATHE.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at Purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
J. M. ARMSTRONG, Government Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 27th July, 1878. [1265

MACEWEN, FRICKEL AND CO.
HAVE JUST LANDED, EX "GLENIFFER,"
AND ARE
SELLING
AT
MANUFACTURERS' PRICES,
MILNER'S FIRE-PROOF
AND
BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES.
Hongkong, 24th July, 1878. [1w1251

G. FALCONER AND CO.,
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS, AND BOOKS.
No. 46, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

BLOOMFIELD AND PATTERSON,
MANUFACTURERS of the
BONANZA RUBBER STAMPS.
For Business purposes, marking Linen, &c.
17, WELLINGTON STREET,
Between POTTINGER and D'AGUILAR STREETS.

NOTICE.

THE OFFICES of the Undersigned have been temporarily REMOVED to the Premises in DUDDELL STREET formerly occupied by Messrs. NORTON & Co.
LANDSTEIN & Co.
Hongkong, 16th July, 1878. [1m1214

T. ALGAR AND COMPANY,
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS,
RENTS COLLECTED.

BROWN, JONES & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS,
MOURNING STATIONERY, &c.,
MONUMENTS ERECTED.
9, HOLLYWOOD ROAD. [79]

ORIENTAL SUGAR REFINERY.

The Undersigned, having effected a LEASE of the above PROPERTY, PLANT, &c., have to request that, until further notice, all COMMUNICATIONS with reference to the business of the said Refinery be MADE TO THEM, either at their Offices, Queen's Road, or at the Refinery Premises.
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1878. [909

FOR SALE.

COKE and TAR, in Quantities to suit Purchasers, at CHEAP RATES.
Apply to
GAS COMPANY, West Point.
Hongkong, 22nd June, 1878. [1081

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE, on SHAMEEN, in Canton, newly built on Lot No. 45, Rent $50 per Mensem. Immediate Possession.
Apply to
FUTTABHOY AMEEJEE, Hongkong or Canton.
1m1120]

FOR SALE.

TWO American and One English second hand BILLIARD TABLES, with BALLS, CUES, LAMPS, &c., complete.
For Particulars, apply to
DORABJEE AND HING KEE, Hongkong Hotel.
Hongkong, 12th July, 1878. [1196

FOR SALE.

CUTLER, PALMER'S
CELEBRATED
WINES AND COGNAC.
Price List on application.
F. BLACKHEAD & Co.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1877. [46

FOR SALE.

A Fast STEAM-LAUNCH, 38 feet long, by 8 feet beam, ENGINES 6-inch inverted Cylinder, High Pressure. Small consumption.
For further particulars, address J. K., care of *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1878. [1182

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

W. M. CRUICKSHANK,
DISPENSING CHEMIST & DRUGGIST,
IMPORTER of DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, PATENT MEDICINES, and TOILET REQUISITES.
MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF AERATED WATERS.
PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED
in strict accordance with the Formula of the British Pharmacopœia.
SHIP AND FAMILY MEDICINE CHESTS supplied and refitted.
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.
N.B.—All business communications should be addressed VICTORIA DISPENSARY. [185

SING LEE,
COAL MERCHANT,
No. 87, TUNG-MAN LANE,
Has always on Sale every description of HOUSE and STEAM COAL at MODERATE PRICES.
Steam Launches on Hire and for Towing.
ESTABLISHED FOR OVER TWENTY YEARS.

FOR SALE.

CHAS. HEIDSIECK'S CHAMPAGNE, 1874, "WHEELACK."
$19........per case of 2 dozen pints.
$18........per case of 1 dozen quarts.
CHATEAU LEOVILLE POYFERRE, 1869 "VIN DES PRINCES."
$18........per case of 1 dozen quarts.
PALMER MARGAUX.
$7........per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$8........per case of 2 dozen pints.
CHATEAU BELAIR.
$7........per case of 1 dozen quarts.
LORMONT.
$5........per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$6........per case of 2 dozen pints.
SIEMSSEN & Co.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1876. [12

INTIMATIONS.

FOR SALE.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S
RIDING WHIPS.
CARBOLIC ACID, the Best Disinfectant.
PORCELAIN ICE PITCHERS.
KEILLER'S DUNDEE MARMALADE.
FOSTER'S BOTTLED ALE and STOUT.
VEYRON'S CAFETIERES.
CURCIER and ADET'S CLARETS.
BASS'S ALE and GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by FOSTER.
FRENCH JAMS.
SCOTCH OATMEAL.
FOSTER'S BOTTLED ALE and STOUT.
VEGETABLE, FLOWER, and LAWN-GRASS SEED.
TEA TASTERS' CUPS, POTS, SCALES, and TIME GLASSES.
FOSTER'S BOTTLED ALE and STOUT.
FRENCH SUMMER SHOES.
CHRISTY'S HATS.
BASS'S ALE and GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by FOSTER.
PEARS'S TOILET SOAP.
ENGLISH HAMS.
FOSTER'S BOTTLED ALE and STOUT.
SPARKLING BURGUNDY.
CHOICE PORT for INVALIDS.
FOSTER'S BOTTLED ALE and STOUT.
CURACAO, MARASCHINO, and CHARTREUSE.
HENDRIE'S PERFUMERY.
BASS'S ALE, by FOSTER, highly recommended for Purity, and the extreme Care used in Bottling.
BULLOCH LADE'S SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, 17th July, 1878. [635

NOTICE.

MR. H. SCHUREN'S PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO IS NOW OPEN.

HOURS FOR SITTING:—Every Day, from 7 till 10 o'clock A.M.

N.B.—Mr. SCHUREN respectfully requests all Persons desirous to have their Portraits taken to notice well the earlier hours for sitting as the only means to obtain during the present season those fine half-tints and details so much admired, especially in white dresses. Photos taken after 10 o'clock A.M. cannot be guaranteed to be to every satisfaction.

THE ATELIER CANNOT BE OPEN FOR MORE THAN TWO MONTHS.
Hongkong, 20th July, 1878. [1m1232

NOVELTY.

MR. H. SCHUREN'S NEW SALOON PICTURES.

THE FINEST PRESENTS TO BE CHOSEN.

No Really Elegant Drawing Room should be without them.

Mr. SCHUREN has much pleasure in introducing in this Colony the New Style of Photos which undoubtedly will find admirers amongst the intelligent.

The New Saloon Picture is unrivalled for its effects in artistical lightening and its beautiful details, especially for Lady's Evening Dresses and every kind of Embroidered and Plain White Dresses.
Hongkong, 20th July, 1878. [1m1233

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1877.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above OFFICE are requested to Furnish the Undersigned with a LIST of their CONTRIBUTION for the year ending 31st December, 1877, in order that the distribution of the Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st August next will be adjusted by the Office, and NO CLAIMS or ALTERATIONS will be subsequently admitted.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Agents.
Hongkong, 12th July, 1878. [1199

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL,
YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

This HOTEL, pleasantly situated on the Bund, commands an extensive view of the harbour, and having been entirely REFITTED, offers every comfort for the Travelling Public.
W. H. HENRIQUES & Co., Proprietors.
6m435]

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

This Refinery Manufactures—
LOAF SUGAR (in 5, 10, and 15 lbs. Loaves).
CUT LOAF SUGAR.
CUBE SUGAR (LYLE'S PATENT).
CRYSTALIZED SUGAR, mark C.S.R. in diamond A1111*.
FINE WHITE SUGAR, mark C.S.R. in diamond A111*.
MEDIUM WHITE SUGAR, mark C.S.R. in diamond A11*.
FINE YELLOW SUGAR, mark C.S.R. in diamond A11.
COFFEE SUGAR, mark C.S.R. in diamond B1.
GOLDEN SYRUP, SYRUP, and MOLASSES.
SPIRITS of WINE and LAMP SPIRIT.
RUM, 45 deg., 30 deg., O.P., and NAVAL.
ANIMAL CHARCOAL and DUST.
AMMONIACAL LIQUOR, from BONES.
BONE TAR (A Preventive of White Ants).
ROUGH BONE TALLOW.

PACKED in QUANTITIES and PACKAGES to suit CUSTOMERS.

Particulars and Prices on application to
THE MANAGER,
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited,
East Point.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1878. [6m419

IMPERIAL MARITIME CUSTOMS.

CONTRACT FOR THE SUPPLY OF LIGHT-HOUSE OIL.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office till July 31st next, for the SUPPLY of 5,000 GALLONS VEGETABLE OIL for use at the Light-houses in the Southern Division of China, for the year 1879. Printed Forms of Tender for each of the three following kinds of Oil can be had at this Office on application, viz.:—

1st.—TEA-NUT OIL.
2nd.—PEA-NUT OIL.
3rd.—RAPE-SEED OIL.

The Oil to be perfectly pure and unmixed, of the best quality and color, and quite free from all impurities and sediment, and is to be delivered at the Customs Godowns at Amoy in the following quantities, viz.:—
1,000 Gallons on or before 1st November next.
1,500 Gallons on or before 1st December next.
2,500 Gallons on or before 1st March, 1879.

The Oil, as it is delivered, will be measured at the Customs House, and 14¾ Imperial gallons will be taken to weigh 1 picul, and each Tender must be accompanied by a sample in a clear glass bottle of not less quantity than half a pint.

No Tender will be accepted on any other forms than those issued from this Office.

The Covers to be headed "Tender for Light-house Oil."

The Commissioner does not pledge himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
R. B. MOORHEAD, Commissioner of Customs.
Custom House,
Amoy, 15th June, 1878. [1092

INTIMATIONS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Notice is hereby given that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of August next, at THREE o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Reports of the Court of Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1878.
By Order of the Court of Directors,
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 26th July, 1878. [1266

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Notice is hereby given that the REGISTERS of SHARES of the CORPORATION will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 3rd, to THURSDAY, the 15th August next (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.
By Order of the Court of Directors,
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 26th July, 1878. [1267

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The DIVIDEND at the Rate of THREE PER CENT., or $2.25 per Share, declared at the Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders held this day, will be payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after FRIDAY NEXT, the 26th instant.

Shareholders are requested to apply at the Office of the Company for Warrants.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
P. A. DA COSTA, Secretary.
Hongkong, 24th July, 1878. [1257

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The DIVIDEND of $2.50 per SHARE, declared at the Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders held To-day, will be payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after the 1st proximo.

Shareholders are requested to apply at the Secretary's Office for Warrants.
By Order of the Directors,
LOUIS HAUSCHILD, Secretary.
Hongkong, 24th July, 1878. [1w1258

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The TWELFTH ORDINARY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of presenting the Report of Directors and Statement of Accounts to 30th April last, and of declaring Dividends.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 31st instant, both days inclusive.
By Order,
W. H. RAY, Secretary.
Hongkong, 9th July, 1878. [1184

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

I HAVE the honour to announce that Mr. BOOTHROYD FAIRCLOUGH, the GREAT ENGLISH TRAGEDIAN, whose successes in London, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and India, have been unrivalled, will shortly VISIT HONGKONG, on route for San Francisco.
DUNCAN MACALLUM, Agent.
Hongkong, 25th July, 1878. [1256

LOST, on SATURDAY last, a POINTER PUP, about 3 months old, Colour Chestnut Brown, White Paws and Breast. Any Persons who return the same to the Undersigned will be rewarded if necessary.
F. VINCENOT, No. 2, Peel Street.
Hongkong, 15th July, 1878. [1211

NOTICE.

ALL CLAIMS against the Undersigned must be sent in on or before the 31st instant.

Those who are indebted to him are requested to pay the respective amounts before the above date.
FUTTABHOY AMEEJEE.
Hongkong and Canton,
17th July, 1878. [1224

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

IN LIQUIDATION.

A FIFTH RETURN of CAPITAL at the Rate of Two and ONE-HALF TAELS per Share will be made to Shareholders of Record on 6th July, payable at the Office of the Liquidators, on MONDAY, the 15th July.

Warrants will then be delivered by the Undersigned to Shareholders, or their lawful Representatives, on presentation of Share Certificates for endorsement.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th to the 15th July inclusive.
By Order,
RUSSELL & Co., Liquidators.
Shanghai, 4th July, 1878. [1m1190

C. L. THEVENIN,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
AND IMPORTER OF
FRENCH GOODS.
Depôt for VICHY WATERS and Special Agent for PINAUD'S PERFUMES and ANTOINE'S INKS.
Gentlemen's Best French Boots and Shoes.
44, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

U-CHEONG,
(RESIDING AT MIN KING,
48, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG),
CHINAWARE DEALER,
Has always on hand all sorts of Superfine KIANG-SI PROVINCE CHINAWARE for Sale.
SAP-SAM-HONG, CANTON.

STANDARD FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

The Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of $40,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
Discount 20 %.
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1878. [401

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on any one
FIRST-CLASS RISK,
at Current Rates.
A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents,
Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1874. [27

INTIMATIONS.

THEATRE ROYAL.

CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

BY DESIRE,

A GRAND FAMILY MATINEE!
THIS AFTERNOON,
SATURDAY, 27TH JULY,
FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF FAMILIES RESIDING AT A DISTANCE.

SPECIAL PROGRAMME FOR THE OCCASION.

DOCTOR SILVESTER
AND HIS
BEAUTIFUL ENTRANCED LADY,
A
CHARMING ENTERTAINMENT,
entitled
"TWO HOURS IN FAIRY LAND,"
Replete with Musical and Illusory Illustrations of Beautiful Historic Pictures.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO FAMILIES.

Tickets and Places for the Grand Matinee can be secured at Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s THIS (Saturday) MORNING, up to 12 o'clock A.M., after that hour at the DOORS of THEATRE.

Doors open at 4.15. Commencing 5 sharp.

ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR
to all Parts of the Theatre for Children and Adults.
Amahs in charge of Children Free Admission.

Conveyances may be ordered at 6.45.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

DR. SILVESTER wishes to state, in answer to the numerous applications to him, also through Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., that he will
EXHIBIT (as desired) his BEAUTIFUL
PANORAMA
"THE PRINCE OF WALES'S VISIT TO INDIA,"
At the MATINEE.

PRESS NOTICE.

"The audience would not, we believe, have offered the slightest objection had not the Doctor taken them so far in his Panorama last night."—*China Mail*, Hongkong, 25th July, 1878.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"MALACCA"
will leave for the above place at Noon TO-MORROW, the 28th instant.
ADAM LIND, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 26th July, 1878.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"PEKIN"
will leave for the above place at Noon TO-MORROW, the 28th instant.
ADAM LIND, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 26th July, 1878.

WANTED, COPIES of the *Daily Press* from July 17th to July 21st, 1858, inclusive. Address "L. C.," care of *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, 26th July, 1878. [1263

WANTED.—The Advertiser, having had several years' experience as BOOK-KEEPER (CLERK in Shipchandler Business), is anxious to obtain EMPLOYMENT. Address, "A. B.," care of this Office.
Hongkong, 9th July, 1878. [1179

WANTED, by the Advertiser, now in Madras, an ENGAGEMENT as CLERK or BOOKKEEPER in a Store in Hongkong or any port in China or Japan. Good references. Can leave present employment immediately. Address, G. R. N., care of *Daily Press* Office. [1035

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS begs to intimate that he has RETURNED, and is Now READY to receive Patients.
No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD.
Hongkong, 5th July, 1878. [19

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship "OCEANIC," from San Francisco, &c., are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding discharge of the steamer will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
G. B. EMORY, Agent.
Hongkong, 22nd July, 1878. [1w1238

STEAMSHIP "PEIHO."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship "GANGE" from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before TO-DAY, the 22nd instant, at 10 A.M., requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after SATURDAY, the 27th inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
H. DU POUEY, Agent.
Hongkong, 22nd July, 1878.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Consignees of the undernoted Cargo are hereby informed that unless the same be taken delivery of within one month from this date it will be sold to defray expenses.

A.R., 1/2, 2 Cases MUSKETS, ex "OXFORDSHIRE," from London, 3rd March, 1876.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1878. [1m1127

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
H. DU POUEY, Agent.

Ex "AMAZONE."
TH, 1644, Mr. L. Thevenin, 1 case Ink, from Marseilles.
Hongkong, 23rd July, 1878.

NOW ON SALE.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
FOR 1878.
(With which is incorporated "THE CHINA DIRECTORY.")

This Comprehensive Work, now in the SIXTEENTH YEAR of its existence, has been compiled from the BEST and MOST RELIABLE SOURCES, and no pains have been spared to render it COMPLETE in EVERY RESPECT.

The larger Directory contains the different Treaties and Conventions made by China and Japan with foreign countries, together with various Acts, Ordinances, and Regulations relating to Commerce and Shipping.

The Chronicle and Directory is the only publication of its kind for China and Japan, and it will be found invaluable in all Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

It is published in two forms—Complete at $5; or, with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, where it is published, or to the following Agents:—

MACAO..........Messrs. A. A. de Mello & Co.
SWATOW..........Messrs. Campbell & Co.
AMOY..........Messrs. Wilson, Nicholls & Co.
FORMOSA..........Messrs. Wilson, Nicholls & Co.
FOOCHOW..........Messrs. Hedge & Co.
NINGPO..........Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, S'ghai.
SHANGHAI..........Messrs. Hall & Holtz.
SHANGHAI..........Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.
HANKOW and RIVER PORTS..........Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly & Walsh, Shanghai.
CHEFOO and NEWCHWANG..........Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly & Walsh, Shanghai.
TIENTSIN and PEKING..........Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly & Walsh, Shanghai.
NAGASAKI..........The C. and J. Trading Co.
HIOGO, OSAKA..........The C. and J. Trading Co.
YOKOHAMA..........*Japan Gazette* Office.
MANILA..........Messrs. J. de Loyzaga & Co.
SAIGON..........Mr. J. H. Bloom.
SINGAPORE..........Messrs. Sayle & Co.
BANGKOK..........Messrs. Malherbe, Jullien & Co.
LONDON..........Mr. F. Algar, Clement's Lane.
LONDON..........Mr. Geo. Street, 30, Cornhill.
LONDON..........Messrs. Bates, Hendy & Co.
SAN FRANCISCO..........Mr. L. P. Fisher, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
NEW YORK..........Messrs. S. M. Pettingill & Co., 37, Park Row.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

By Appointment to His Excellency the GOVERNOR and his Royal Highness the DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
PERFUMERS.
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRYMEN,
And
AERATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED,
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co., or HONGKONG DISPENSARY. [17

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 27TH, 1878.

HIS EXCELLENCY KWOH SUNG-TAO, His Celestial Majesty's Envoy to the Court of St. James's, is getting on apace. He has now had considerable experience of Western manners and customs, and is showing himself well able to conform to the usages of European society. Following the example of other foreign Ambassadors, he has recently held a grand reception at the Legation, Portland Place, to which the corps diplomatique and the fashionable world of London were duly bidden. This first reception of the Chinese Minister was an unequivocal success. The number of guests was very large, and the list of names, as might be expected, contained many well known in China. A novel and striking feature in connection with this reception was the new departure taken by His Excellency from the established custom of his country in allowing his wife to be present to do the honours as hostess. What will his fellow countrymen in China say to such a concession to the foreigner, such a deviation from their social system? The higher classes of Chinese, like true Orientals, keep their women strictly secluded from the vulgar gaze. Woman's position in China is not an enviable one. She is looked down upon as an inferior, is seldom educated, and is regarded more in the light of an appanage than as a helpmeet, counsellor, and friend. Even so early as her entrance upon life she receives a chilling welcome; Chinese parents invariably desire sons, no matter how many children they may have. Mrs. KWOH, as well as her husband, is likely to become indoctrinated with new and heretical notions. She will see that the position accorded to her sex in Europe is far higher than that which is allowed to ladies in China. She will be able to contrast the respect and homage paid to ladies in the West with the lack of courtesy towards them prevailing in the Central Kingdom. If of a very impressionable nature, and able to make a convert of her husband, she may return to China an ardent advocate of woman's rights. Her influence, however, unless she gained the ears of the Empresses-Dowager, would scarcely go for much.

The liberal and enlightened conduct of KWOH SUNG-TAO cannot fail to have a beneficial effect on the minds of his countrymen. It is also a sure proof that contact with European civilisation in its highest development is producing a very marked effect on his intelligent mind. He has risen superior to all prejudice; he has frankly acknowledged the superiority of the civilisation of the West to that of the East; and he has not hesitated to express such opinions to his own people. He should be able, unless the reactionary party regain their old ascendency, to powerfully influence the foreign policy of the Empire, while the information he is able to collect with regard to the great European States will supply the Government of Peking with valuable data, the possession of which some few years ago would, perhaps, have saved them from entering upon costly and useless struggles with the Powers to which KWOH is now accredited. We sincerely trust that the education of the Chinese Minister in London in progressive and liberal ideas will proceed without let or hindrance, and that when he returns to China he may enter upon a useful career as a statesman.

The delivery of the English mail was begun at 8.20 this morning.

The *Mindoro* arrived at Boston from Manila on June 12th, and the *Memnon* on the 18th.

The *Connaught Ranger*, Captain Hansford, left London for Shanghai on the 13th ult.

The O. and O. steamer *Oceanic*, Captain Metcalfe, went over to the Cosmopolitan Docks yesterday to be cleaned and painted.

The steamer *Strathmore* is loading at London for the China and Japan ports; and the sailing vessels *Sydenham* and *Corea* are also loading for Hongkong.

The Members of the Hongkong Humane Society will assemble at the West Station (Sailors' Home), on Tuesday evening next at nine o'clock, for night practice with the apparatus.

We hear that the American bark *Mabel Clarke*, which left Cardiff on the 9th March with coal for Messrs. Douglas Lapraik and Co., has foundered. We have been unable to ascertain any further particulars.

We would remind our readers that Dr. Silvester will give his promised performance for the children, at the Theatre Royal, this afternoon at five o'clock. Although not mentioned on the programme, the panorama will be exhibited. As there are few entertainments for the little ones in this colony, this opportunity of giving them a treat should not be neglected.

The following is a list of articles presented to the City Hall Museum from June 28th to 25th July:—One snake, by Mr. J. H. Scott; three lepidoptera, by Mr. J. M. Armstrong; one snake, by Mr. W. M. Deane; one centipede, by Mr. A. W. Bain; one wild cat from Bangkok, by Captain A. Clanchy; one young tiger from Canton, by Mr. P. A. W. Ottomeier; one stork, by Mr. H. L. Mather; and one bird, by Mr. Lau Ayow.

Return of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending July 24th:—

	EUROPEAN.	CHINESE.
Thursday	58	403
Friday	67	313
Saturday	66	463
Sunday	79	Sunday
Monday	66	279
Tuesday	61	255
Wednesday	59	363
	456	2,076

It is our painful duty, says the *Penang Gazette* of the 10th instant, to announce the death of His Highness Pra Muckot Songkram, Rajah of Tongka. He died at Tongka on the 5th instant, deeply regretted by every one. In the death of this liberal and high-minded Prince, the Chinese have lost a firm friend, and every one who knew his amiable and sterling qualities must regret his having passed away.

The Hon. J. Douglas, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary in the Straits Settlements, has, we hear, been appointed Colonial Secretary in Ceylon. It is supposed in Singapore that the Hon. Cecil C. Smith will succeed him. Considerable dread is entertained by some lest Mr. Job Trotter, the Acting Colonial Treasurer, should succeed Mr. Douglas. It is, however, thought in well informed circles that Mr. Trotter's chance is nowhere.

The P. and O. steamer *Peking*, Captain Woolcott, reports having spoken on the 24th instant, the American bark *Slippery Eel* (?) from New York to Hongkong, 100 days out, and wished to be reported to Messrs. Russell & Co. We have looked through the American shipping record of 1877 and no such vessel is to be found in it. The *Benefactor* is expected here from New York and is 109 days out; she may possibly be the vessel spoken.

Baron Overbeck's enterprise in Borneo continues to be watched with considerable interest in Ceylon, and the latest regarding it is the following paragraph from the *Ceylon Observer* of the 29th ultimo:—"Referring to a paragraph in our London correspondent's last letter, we are in a position to state that the impression that Messrs. Saunders and Co. have been in any way deceived by the promoters of the British Borneo Company is entirely incorrect. On the contrary, those gentlemen have been very straightforward in their communications with Messrs. Saunders & Co. on the subject. Mr. Dobree, we are aware, left Ceylon some weeks since for the purpose of reporting on the country. He is expected back some time in August, and will doubtless bring with him full information as to the intentions of the Company and how far they are likely to be supported by the Home Government. Of that support the promoters are still sanguine."

We cut the following items from the *London and China Express* of the 21st ult.:—

The Japanese corvette *Seikei* has sailed from Lisbon for England.

It appears to be tolerably certain that the German Ambassador in China, before leaving Peking, did not succeed in coming to an understanding with the Chinese Government about lekin taxes, which are so oppressive to the inland trade. During the verbal negotiations, it appears the Chinese Commissioners made considerable concessions, but the written stipulation varied considerably from the promises laid down. It may be that the rumour to the effect that the leaving of Herr v. Brandt had resulted from a breaking off of the relations between Germany and China, originated in the fact that the German Ambassador, in view of his approaching departure, endeavoured to hasten the progress of the negotiations, but in vain. Herr v. Brandt has suffered much in health by his long stay in China. He will have to undergo a thorough course of medical treatment, the results of which must be made manifest before his return to Peking is decided on.

The Postmaster-General at Berlin has issued a notification regarding the despatch of letters to the Chinese cities, Urga, Kalgan, Peking, and Tientsin. It states that a very favourable route for the transmission of correspondence to the places named exists *viâ* Moscow, Irkutsk and Kiachta, by means of the courier service which runs three times a week, and which, in general affords a quicker transit than by the usual route *viâ* the Suez Canal. The letters intended to go by this route must be marked *viâ* Russia, and are subject to the same postage as letters to Russia, viz., 20dz. (equal 1-5 of a shilling) per 15gr. for letters, 10dz. (1-10 of a shilling) per 50gr. for post cards, and 5dz. (1-20th of a shilling) per 50gr. for printed papers, samples, and trade circulars. The charge for registering letters is 20dz. each. To avoid missing the courier, the mails will leave Berlin in the months with thirty-one days on the 11th, 21st, and 31st, in those with thirty days on the 10th, 20th and 30th, and in February on the 8th, 18th, and 28th.

The Chinese Minister and Madame Kuo had a reception on the 19th June, at the Chinese Legation, Portland-place, the first time the representative of the Celestial Empire gave such an entertainment in Europe. The Minister had caused his residence to be arranged in accordance with English taste and usage. The entrance-hall and staircase were covered with crimson carpeting, and in every disposable place beautiful flowers were grouped in tasteful forms. The two principal saloons and ante-room were brilliantly lighted, the balcony fronting the mansion being enclosed and arranged with flowers, and lighted from Chinese lanterns; and in the boudoir and back drawing-room baskets of flowers were suspended from the ceiling. The Chinese Minister and Madame Kuo, with their Secretary, Dr. Macartney, received their guests in the usual European manner in the drawing-room, the hostess being dressed in the toilette of a lady of rank in her country. The company included all the principal members of the Corps Diplomatique and members of the aristocracy, as well as the leading personages associated with the church, law, diplomacy, naval, military, arts and sciences. Raimo's band was retained, and during the assembly played an excellent selection of music. Supper was provided in two apartments on a more extended scale than usual at receptions.

His Excellency the Chinese Minister has accepted the post of Honorary Vice-President of the International Congress which is to be held at Frankfort in August.

The *Iron Duke*, 14, double-screw iron armour-plated 6,034 (3,787) tons 4,628 (800) horse-power, in the Steam Reserve at Devonport, will, it is reported, be ready for the pendant on the 2nd July.

The Maharajah of Johore has arrived in London, and taken up his quarters at Queen's-gate, Hyde-park. After the London season he will return to Paris. His last visit to England was in 1866.

At the special meeting of the P. and O. Company held on the 21st June the resolution altering the deed of settlement enabling the directors to invest the company's funds in any substantial securities (except foreign stocks) was confirmed.

An officer of the Chinese navy, Lin-Tai-Tsan, has been appointed to the flag-ship of the Admiral Superintendent of the Naval Reserves now attached to the Particular Service Squadron at Portland, in order that he may have an opportunity of witnessing the steam tactics and evolutions to be performed by this large fleet.

The non-ratification of the Chefoo Convention will, we understand, be shortly brought before Parliament in the shape of a debate. The time for the departure of Sir Thomas Wade and Mr. Milbanke for Peking is not yet fixed. The successor to Mr. Mayers as Chinese Secretary has not been named. Mr. Pedder has resigned the Consular Service on pension. The Order in Council for the Courts of China and Japan has not yet been issued.

The *Shun-Lee*, screw steamer, which has been built to the order of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, and Co., for the China Coast Steam Navigation Company, was launched on the 17th June by Messrs. William Denny and Brothers, Dumbarton. Her dimensions are 280 by 35 by 28.9, and 1,700 tons gross measurement. Her engines will be on the direct-acting inverted cylinder compound principle, and of 187 nominal horse power.

SHANGHAI.

The steamer *Glenorchy*, which was the first vessel to load new season's teas direct for New York, left Shanghai on the 17th instant.

His Excellency Dr. J. F. Elmore, the Peruvian Minister to Japan, arrived in Shanghai by the steamer *Saikio Maru* on the 18th instant.

It is rumoured in the settlement that difficulties have already arisen between Hu Taotai and the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank regarding the so-called Imperial Loan of 1878.

Letters from Peking indicate that though rain has fallen in abundance the nien chung has appeared, and the millet is being everywhere devoured. The people are busy with the larvæ, passing them up and down the burrows and collecting large quantities of them, which they destroy. The footpaths in some places are observed to be quite black with them, emigrating from one field to another. The people are waiting to see if anything will come of it, and if not they will plough the ground over and sow buckwheat. We hear the Chefoo is very much in the same state.

We learn that Mr. E. Rocher, of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs' Service, who for several years resided in Yunnan at the time of the Mahommedan rebellion, has ready for the press an important description of this province. It will be accompanied by a map showing the routes followed by European travellers, and illustrated with plates and woodcuts. Mr. A. Fauvel, of the same service, has had long in the press in Paris a map of the Shan-toung province. A London contemporary suggests that it would be a great benefit to geographical science if, under the guidance of the Inspector-General of Maritime Customs, a series of monographs were published of all the provinces of the Middle Kingdom.—*Courier.*

BANGKOK.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

July 14th, 1878.

You may remember that in one of my former letters, I gave you a brief account of a Siamese Theatre, and described the one referred to as the private property of an old nobleman named Chow Phya Mahin. I regret to be obliged now to communicate the unpleasant tidings of its having come to signal grief. It appears that a grand historical drama was in course of performance, which had occupied many months in preparation. It referred to a now remote date in Siamese history, when Burmah was an independent sovereignty, and long and bloody wars were of no unfrequent occurrence between the two nations. The dances, the choruses, the combats, as well as the "hifalutin" text of the drama had been well rehearsed, and every body was well "up" in their parts, and until the last act the play was a great success. But alas! the author had adhered too closely to history, and in the crowning action between the two armies had allowed victory to perch on the helm of the Burmese general, and that flag to wave triumphantly over the discomfited elephant of Siam. If this was not treason it was something very near akin to it. Summoned before the king next day, the unhappy nobleman could only plead the truth of his delineation in palliation of his offence, which, of course, only aggravated the original sin. He was found guilty of wounding the *amour propre* of Siam, and after a severe reprimand his theatre was ordered to be closed for six months. Now, though very many blame the king for his harshness in this case, I am not one of that number. Theatrical performances exercise an immense influence over the minds of the *oi polloi*. It does not appear to me to be sound policy to allow a sense of inferiority to be inculcated in their minds as to their position with other oriental races. No sensible man ever cries "stinking fish," over his own property, and no good statesman will allow the people he rules to consider themselves worse or even as bad as their neighbours, no matter what the real facts may be. These matters in civilized countries regulate themselves without the necessity of the interposition of the Government. The triumph of the Tricolor over the Union Jack, in a nautical drama at Portsmouth or Plymouth, would probably close that theatre for the season in a very summary manner. The German flag waving over the discomfitted standard of France at the *Gaîté* would be likely to arouse a storm in the Gallic breast slightly difficult to appease, while a military or naval drama at the Bowery Theatre, New York which did not culminate in the triumph of the Stars and Stripes, would probably terminate in the wrecking of the scenery and properties, even if the building itself escaped.

The Government of Siam have at last been aroused to the necessity that exists of educating the rising generation, and have organised a complete school system at the head of which has been placed the Rev. Mr. McFarland, an American missionary of Scotch descent, combining the superior qualities of the two races, the enterprise and perseverance of the one with the caution and canniness of the other. Mr. McFarland has been for very many years attached to the Presbyterian mission in Siam, is a first-class teacher and a ripe Siamese scholar. His success with his schools at Petcheiburee has been so marked that His Majesty has on several occasions expressed a warm approbation of the system of education pursued, and has voluntarily contributed several thousands of dollars to forward this good work. Mr. McFarland retires now from future mission work, and accepts the title and position of Superintendent of Education. A large palace has been assigned him at Nantiwan, on the left bank of the river, as a residence and school rooms, and the Institution will open as soon as the necessary alterations are completed by Mr. Clunes, the King's Architect. His salary has been fixed at $3,000 per annum, and as soon as the work increases by the opening of new schools it will probably be raised. This step taken by the King is certainly one in the right direction. With education come so very many other blessings that it is impossible to compute the value and importance of its acquisition. It is really the shortest, though apparently a roundabout, road to Christianity, whose pure truths the uncultivated mind fails to comprehend. An educated person gravitates as naturally to the system of religion preached by Christ as the untaught human being adheres to the sensual doctrines of the lower class religions, whose teachings they are alone capable of grasping.

The fourth of July passed off very quietly; a reception at the United States Consulate, and the usual Thursday croquet party, at which all the foreign community of both sexes assisted, were the only marked features of the day. A petition from the master of the American ship *Regent* to be allowed to fire a salute at noon, was refused by the Prime Minister on the ground that a merchant ship had never done so before, in fact that there was no precedent for it. It is astonishing how Courts of Chancery and the legal codes of primitive nations agree on technical points of law.

An Austrian named Pyer, a Roman Catholic, publicly renounced his religion a few days since, and was formally received into the Priesthood of Buddha. The subject is too disgusting for me to go into details and, I forbear. The foreign community are in a great state of ferment, and the missionaries simply outrageous.

Mr. S. Laury, junior partner in the Great Government contracting firm of Ramsay, Laury and Co., died last night after a lingering illness of some weeks. He was a British subject and very much respected and liked in Siam.

We learn from the interior that the King of Chieng Mai, a tributary state of Siam, has manifested a decided hostility to the further introduction of Christianity into his province, and has commenced an active persecution of the native converts. The foreign teachers have not as yet been interfered with personally, but there is a great fear of cruel persecution. Chieng Mai is nearly three months' travel by river from Bangkok, and the whole community might easily be exterminated long before any aid could reach them from this.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. and O. Company's steamer *Pekin*, Captain Woolcott, from Bombay 6th inst., Galle 13th, Penang 18th, and Singapore 20th, with the English mail of the 21st ultimo, arrived here yesterday morning. The subjoined telegrams are taken from our Straits and Indian contemporaries:—

LONDON, July 2nd.

A despatch of Lord Cranbrook, reviewing a communication from the Indian Government on the Vernacular Press Act, has been published. In it he strongly shares the Viceroy's regret at the necessity for the Act, but says that a strong case has been established by the intolerable language of a portion of the Press. In carrying out the new Act, bonds should be taken from printers as security for good behaviour according to the circumstances of the paper. There is no reason to discourage criticism of officials and Government measures, if honest. His Lordship hopes the Vernacular Press will expose and examine genuine grievances, instead of publishing mere general denunciations, and directs that the publisher's responsibility should correspond to English law. The despatch concludes by saying that it is inexpedient to enforce the clauses encouraging papers to submit proofs for revision, because it would be difficult to execute it owing to the variety of languages, and might give rise to great abuses; therefore he prefers a mitigation.

The General Post Office has invited tenders for the Indian Mail service to be sent in by the 25th instant.

LONDON, July 3rd.

The Pan-Anglican Synod met at Lambeth Palace to-day. One hundred prelates were present, including the Bishops of Bombay, Madras, and Colombo.

Mr. Gladstone's motion on the Vernacular Press Act is postponed until the 16th July.

The Mail Services to the East will remain unchanged, but persons may tender for weekly services from Brindisi to Alexandria and Suez to Bombay, and a fortnightly service from Suez to Shanghai, or any separate portion of them.

Consols 95¾.

BOMBAY, July 3rd.

The *Bombay Gazette's* London Correspondent telegraphs that the Government has made the tenders for the mail service for India returnable within 25 days, and that the period is considered shamefully short, as, if more time were allowed for sending in tenders, competition would be keener. The maximum speed is to be 12 knots hourly, and tenders are to be only for one service between Brindisi and Bombay. There is to be no Calcutta or Southampton service. The new contract is to commence on the expiration of the P. and O. Company's present contract.

BERLIN, June 4th.

The Turks demand that there shall be a limit as regards the duration, strength, and area of the Austrian occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The demand will probably be unheeded.

LONDON, July 16th.

The statement of the Government regarding the Treaty of Berlin will be made on the 18th instant.

The Conservatives are preparing an ovation for Lord Beaconsfield, and a banquet will be given to him at the Mansion House.

LONDON, 16th July.

A despatch from the Marquis of Salisbury, enclosing the text of the Berlin Treaty, to the British Cabinet, entirely refutes the assertion that the policy indicated in the circular of April 1st, addressed to the Powers on the appointment of the Marquis to the Foreign Office, has been abandoned.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

OPIUM.

FRIDAY, 26th July.

Of Patna sales at $595 to $597½, and of Benares at $570 to $572; the higher rates being for select chests. Of Malwa last sales at $807½ with allowance of one catty. The stock of Patna is given at 1,600 chests, of Benares at 700 chests, and of Malwa at 900 chests.

EXPORT CARGO.

Per steamship *Zambesi*, for London and Continent:—

For London 18,313 boxes, 11,810 half-chests, 195 chests, and 49 pkgs. Tea, 647 bales Silk, 8 cases Silks, 69 bales Waste Silk, and 1,723 pkgs. Sundries. For Continent 276 bales Silk, 4 bales Waste Silk, 40 bales Punjum Silk, and 25 pkgs. Sundries.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand..........3/9¼
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight..........3/9½
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight..........3/10½
Credits, at 6 months' sight..........3/10⅝ to 3/10¾
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight..........3/10¾ to 3/10⅞
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, sight..........225½
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, sight..........225½
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, sight..........72⅝
Private, 30 days' sight..........73¼

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—72 per cent. premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—$1,350 per share.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,400 per share.
Yangtsze Insurance Association—Tls. 655 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company—$290 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$800 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$230 per share.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—14 per cent. premium.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—par., ex dividend.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 21 per share.
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$90 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$58 per share.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—38 per cent. premium.
Chinese Imperial Loan—£103 10s.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1877—£107.

SALES ON JULY 26TH, AS REPORTED BY CHINESE.

White Pepper—15 bags, at $12.80, by Kwong Hang Tai to travelling trader.
Putchuck—5 bags, at $9.80, by Kwong Hang Tai to travelling trader.
Mushrooms—10 cases, at $35.50, by Kwong Fook Wo to travelling trader.
Fungus—10 bags, at $39.00, by Hing Tai to travelling trader.
Vermicelli—30 bags, at $8.00, by Kwong Wo Cheung to travelling trader.
Melon Seeds—50 bags, at $4.25, by Kwong Wo Cheung to travelling trader.

CHARTERS EFFECTED.

The following Settlements are taken from Messrs. HEINEMANN & Co.'s Freight Circular:—
German bark MERCUR, 481 tons, to Buenos Ayres, £1,400 in full.
German bark OSCAR, 735 tons, to Callao, £1,050 in full, 35 lay days.
American ship JOSEPHUS, 1,470 tons, to San Francisco, private terms.
British steamer CHARLTON, 786 tons, to Cooktown, Sydney, and Melbourne, and back, private terms.
British bark HOPEFUL, 216 tons, Foochow to Dunedin, £800 in full, 25 lay days.
German schooner JULIANE, 187 tons, Whampoa to Tientsin and back to Hongkong *viâ* Newchwang, 49 cents per picul, 30 lay days.
French bark ST. IDEUC, 588 tons, Whampoa to Tientsin and back to Hongkong *viâ* Newchwang, 41 cents per picul, 40 lay days.
German brig TARTAR, 256 tons, Whampoa to Tientsin and back to Hongkong *viâ* Newchwang, 47 cents per picul, 25 lay days.
German bark VESTA, 302 tons, Whampoa to Tientsin and back to Hongkong *viâ* Newchwang, 45 cents per picul, 35 lay days.
British bark CHOCOLA, 275 tons, Whampoa to Chefoo and back to Hongkong *viâ* Newchwang, 27½ cents per picul, 30 lay days.
German schooner SAN FRANCISCO, 204 tons, to Tientsin, $1,400 in full, 20 lay days.
French bark LOUIS EUGENE, 438 tons, to Kobe and back, $1,700 in full, 35 lay days.
Dutch bark BURGOMASTER VON MIDDLEBURG, 628 tons, to Sourabaya, Samarang, and Batavia, $1,500 in full, 25 lay days.
British bark KIRKLAND, 453 tons, to Quinhon and back, $1,800 in full, 35 lay days.
British bark MANGERTON, 330 tons, to Quinhon and back, $1,550 in full, 30 lay days.
German bark JOHANN SMIDT, 443 tons, to Quinhon and back, 19 cents per picul, 30 lay days.
British steamer IMBAT, 868 tons, to Haiphong and back, 17½ cents per picul.
British steamer MECCA, 678 tons, to Singapore and Penang, $2,750 in full.
British steamer WEST STANLEY, 993 tons, to Singapore and Penang, $3,500 in full.
British steamer MADRAS, 1,079 tons, to Singapore and Penang, private terms.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(FROM MESSRS. FALCONER & CO.'S REGISTER.)

July 26th.

Barometer—9 A.M.	30.090
Barometer—1 P.M.	30.040
Barometer—4 P.M.	29.976
Thermometer—9 A.M.	91
Thermometer—1 P.M.	93
Thermometer—4 P.M.	92
Thermometer—9 A.M. (Wet bulb)	81
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	81
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	81
Thermometer—Maximum	93
Thermometer—Minimum (over night)	83

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

July 26th.

BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c.	HONGKONG. Previous day at 4 P.M.	HONGKONG. On date at 10 A.M.	AMOY. Previous day at 4 P.M.	AMOY. On date at 10 A.M.	SHANGHAI. Previous day at 4 P.M.	SHANGHAI. On date at 10 A.M.	NAGASAKI. Previous day at 4 P.M.	NAGASAKI. On date at 10 A.M.
Barometer	30.04	30.13	29.90	30.00	29.82	29.85	—	—
Thermometer attached	87.5	87.0	—	—	93.0	84.0	—	—
Direction of Wind	E	WSW	S	S	S	SE	—	—
Force	3	1	4	2	1	1	—	—
Dry Thermometer	87.0	87.0	88.0	80.0	94.0	85.0	—	—
Wet Thermometer	81.0	81.0	82.0	83.0	86.0	81.0	—	—
Weather	b.c.	b.c.	b.	b.c.	b.	b.	—	—
Hour's Rain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quantity fallen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

BAROMETER, level of the sea in inches, tens, and hundreds.
THERMOMETER, in Fahrenheit degrees and tens, kept in the open air in a shaded situation.
DIRECTION OF WIND is registered every two points: N., N.N.E., N.E., &c.
FORCE OF WIND.—0 calm. 1 to 3 light breeze. 3 to 5 moderate. 4 to 7 fresh. 7 to 8 strong. 8 to 10 heavy. 10 to 12 violent.
STATE OF WEATHER.—B. Clear blue sky. C. Cloudy. D. Drizzly. F. Fog. G. Foggy. H. Hail. L. Lightning. M. Misty. O. Overcast. P. Passing showers. Q. Squally. R. Rainy. S. Snow. T. Thunder. U. Bad, threatening. V. Visibility. W. Storm. Z. Calm. The letters are repeated to indicate any increase over the mean average of their signification.
RAIN.—The hours of rain for the previous 24 hours (noon) are registered from 1 to 24, and the quantity of water fallen indicated in inches, tens and hundreds.

NEWS FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

A MODEL CHINESE CITY.

In the volume of medical reports for the half-year ended the 31st March last, published by the Imperial Maritime Customs of China, is included an interesting report on the sanitary condition of the newly opened port of Wenchow by Dr. W. W. MYERS, which deserves more than passing notice. We have heard from other quarters that Wenchow is an exceptionally clean place for a Chinese city, but Dr. MYERS tells us more. Judging from his account, it stands alone among Chinese towns as regards the attention paid by the local authorities to sanitary matters. The picture drawn of Wenchow is such a contrast to the experiences of foreigners in other cities and towns of the Central Kingdom that we feel constrained to quote Dr. MYERS's description of it in full. He says:—"The streets, regularly laid out and closely paved, slope down on each side to drains or gutters, which in their turn communicate with the canals running through all the city. About every hundred yards are latrines and urinals which are emptied in the early mornings at regular hours. These privies, well supplied with water and their contents not allowed to remain long enough for putrefactive changes to take place, constitute a system which by itself is a most commendable advance in hygienic science. At early dawn scavengers go round, sweeping and clearing the streets and side gutters, emptying and cleaning the utensils used in the houses during the night, and collecting all rubbish and refuse, taking it away to be either destroyed by fire, or used for the fields. The canals are, as a rule, pretty full, or at any rate by their depth able to retain a sufficient supply of water between the intervals of rain to allow for the usual evaporation. They communicate one with the other, here and there widening out into a broad sheet or small lake; and thus a steady though slow circulation is kept up. They are constantly dredged, and all vegetable or other matter is carefully collected and removed. As may be supposed, the absence of those atrocious smells consequent on decomposing organic matter usually met with on entering most other Chinese cities is strikingly noticeable in Wenchow. The inhabitants, taken as a whole, well-to-do and contented, are able in the great majority of cases to live in comparatively roomy and airy houses isolated from each other by high walls, and in a great many instances, spacious courtyards." Dr. MYERS goes on to observe that there is no overcrowding, while there are numerous large temples in Wenchow, all of which have good-sized greens or open spaces attached, which serve, like the parks in London and other great towns of the United Kingdom, as the lungs of the city, enabling the inhabitants to inhale much purer air than that obtainable in the close and crowded thoroughfares of such places as Foochow and Amoy. Nor is the attention of the people of Wenchow confined to drainage and the purification of the canals. They are, Dr. MYERS assures us, equally particular with regard to the water they drink, and draw their supplies from wells dug in places as remote from habitations as possible. "These are," he goes on to say, "further secured by encircling walls closely cemented so as to keep out the surface drainage. As far as I have observed, this water is kept solely for potable purposes, canal water being used for washing, &c., &c. Thus the dipping of filthy vessels, and other means of contamination common elsewhere, are avoided if not prohibited. As with very rare exceptions no interments take place within the city, and for the reasons before given, decomposing vegetable or animal matter is scarcely to be met with, the water ought to be good, and this, I am glad to say, chemical and microscopical examination—as far as I have been able to carry it—appears to bear out. Wenchow is also climatically favoured, the summer heat being pleasantly tempered by the sea breezes which ascend the river Ou-kiang." It is gratifying to find in any corner of the Flowery Land a spot that is not utterly unsavoury and where some trifling respect is paid to hygienic laws. It would be an excellent thing for the authorities of Canton and other malodorous cities to take a trip up to Wenchow and make a few notes for their future use. Dr. MYERS strongly recommends the formation of the foreign settlement at a place called Jar Point, which is eminently salubrious, near the sea, and possesses fine sites for building "good dry healthy houses." The water frontage, well above high water mark, would, the doctor says, be excellent for godowns, while the largest vessels could lie within a hundred yards of the bank. It is connected by deep canals and good roads with the country at the back, the city is only eight or ten miles off, charming walks with fine scenery abound, and, to sum up, Dr. MYERS considers that a foreign settlement at Jar Point would be all that could be desired. No doubt his recommendations, founded on personal observation and experience, will be taken into consideration when the site is chosen.

THE HONGKONG, CANTON, & MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

The ordinary half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held at the offices, Queen's-road Hongkong, on the 24th inst. There were present the Hon. W. Keswick (chairman), E. R. Belilios, W. Reiners, A. Lind, G. Sharp, W. Dolan, J. T. Chater, H. Smith, W. M. Morgan, A. Smith, W. K. Hughes, J. Robinson, L. Hauschild, C. Katz, P. Jordan, H. N. Mody, and P. A. da Costa (secretary).

The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen, the report has been published and has been in your hands for some days, and with your permission we will dispense with the formality of reading it. The report and statement of accounts give full information on the position of the company. The directors consider that the half year's earnings are satisfactory when regard is had to the competition with which we have had to contend on the Canton River. On the subject of that competition I have nothing to say except that while it continues we must meet it, and considering the excellent state and condition in which the company's fleet is, and the way in which the employés of the company do their duty, heartily and well, we have every confidence in the result and in the continued prosperity of the company. I propose that the report as presented and the accounts be adopted, but before putting the resolution to the meeting I shall be glad to answer any questions on the affairs of the company which it may occur to any shareholders to put.

The following is the

REPORT.

The directors beg to submit to the shareholders the account of the company for the half-year ending 30th June last.

After paying running expenses, premia of insurance, salaries, and extraordinary repairs to the *White Cloud* and *Kinshan* amounting to $32,609.44, there remains, including $17,518.16 brought forward from last account and $3,920 the fine on the *Kinshan* remitted by H. E. the Governor, a net profit of $36,149.92. The directors recommend the distribution of a dividend for the half-year at the rate of 3 per cent. on the paid up capital, which will absorb $18,000; the appropriation of $2,500 as directors' remuneration; and the carrying forward of the balance, $15,649.92, to new account. Considering that the competition on the river has continued, it is hoped that the result of the half-year's working will be viewed as satisfactory by the shareholders.

The cost of repairing the *Kinshan* has been much heavier than was anticipated, but the strength of the vessel has been greatly increased, and the timbers and keelson under the engine and boilers entirely renewed. The company's fleet is now in good order, and it is not expected that any of the steamers will have to be laid up for overhauling during the next six months.

Messrs. W. H. Forbes, F. B. Johnson and, A. McIver have resigned their seats at the Board. Mr. A. Lind, at the directors' invitation, has joined the Board, and his election requires confirmation by the shareholders. The Board now consists of Messrs. W. Keswick, E. R. Belilios, W. Reiners, and A. Lind.

The retiring auditors, Messrs. H. Smith and L. Hauschild, offer themselves for re-election.

W. KESWICK, Chairman.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1878.

Mr. MODY asked if, in the opinion of the directors, the fleet was under or fully valued.

The CHAIRMAN—In reply to the inquiry just made, I am happy to say that in the opinion of the directors the fleet is not over valued. We have five steamers, which are valued at $539,000. Many of these steamers are costly, their machinery is excellent, and I think anyone who will take the trouble to take a piece of paper and pencil and make a calculation will find that at the present rate of exchange it would be very difficult indeed to get even a very moderate class of vessel to replace even the least costly one we have. There may be some of the steamers which stand on the books of the company at a figure slightly above what the directors would like to see them, but others are under valued, and the fleet as a whole is worth more than what it stands at in this statement. The *Kinshan*, repaired at a cost greater than we were led to expect six months ago, is as good as if she had left the stocks yesterday, and the same may be said of the entire fleet. Of course, there must always be a certain amount of depreciation going on and certain repairs required, but the extraordinary repairs we consider have been completed, and they will now assume an ordinary character.

Mr. MODY asked if the steamers could be replaced at the prices at which they stood on the books.

The CHAIRMAN—As I have just remarked, if anyone will make a calculation they will find that such steamers cannot be replaced at the amount they stand at in our books. I believe that will be the opinion of my brother directors.

Mr. H. SMITH seconded the motion for the adoption of the report and statement of accounts, which was carried.

On the motion of Mr. BELILIOS, seconded by Mr. MORGAN, the election of Mr. Lind to the board by the directors was confirmed.

On the motion of Mr. REINERS, seconded by Mr. CHATER, the retiring auditors, Messrs. H. Smith and L. Hauschild, were re-elected.

The CHAIRMAN—The dividend will be payable on Friday next; the dividend warrants will be issued immediately. That, Gentlemen, ends the business of the meeting.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

The ordinary half-yearly meeting of the shareholders in the above company was held at the hotel on the 24th instant. There were present—Messrs. E. R. Belilios (chairman), F. Grobien, W. R. Landstein, H. Hoppius, R. Deacon, A. E. Cope, J. Jorey, A. E. Vaucher, H. Cohen, J. Robinson, and L. Hauschild (secretary).

The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen, our report and accounts for the past six months are now before you. I have no doubt but that you will permit me to take them as read. Anticipating the expiration of our current lease, we advertised for tenders for a new agreement to cover a period of years. Among others, we elicited an offer equivalent to about 210 dollars advance on the present rental, but as it was not supported by a guarantee from parties known to us, we were obliged to decline it. Ultimately it was thought advisable to resort to our old friends Messrs. Nowrojee and Hing Kee, with whom you will observe we have entered into a lease for five years, the last two years of the term being at the rate of two thousand dollars per mensem, but I may mention here that the money value of this arrangement is nearly tantamount to that of the old one, because we have to make an abatement of one and a half month's rent for loss of business that might be incurred by our tenants during the time the premises will be under repair; however, there is one advantage which must not be lost sight of, and that is that we have succeeded in establishing an increase on the old rent, which, in all probability, may be improved upon in future. The sum of $12,000 we propose to disburse is composed approximately of the following items—Furniture $6,000; repairs $3,600; alterations and improvements $2,400. The amount to be spent on furniture is the first expenditure of any importance under this head experienced by the company since its formation; the articles constituting the same will become part and parcel of this institution. The money invested therein will not therefore be entirely lost to the shareholders. The sum set aside for repairs confirm what I stated to you at our last meeting, that this edifice will not require anything material to be done to it to put it in an efficient condition. The cost of erecting bowling alleys is included in the charge for alterations and improvements. You will agree with me that this new feature in the establishment will be a great acquisition to the hotel; it will add permanently to its earning power, and it will eventually prove to be the means of enabling your directors to obtain a much larger rental for this magnificent building in years to come. If I have omitted, gentlemen, to enlighten you on any subject I am prepared to answer questions referring to it.

The following is the

REPORT.

In accordance with section 53 of the Articles of Association the directors have again to submit to you their half-yearly report with statement of accounts for the six months ending 30th June, 1878.

NEW LEASE.

The directors have much pleasure in announcing to the shareholders that after long negotiations with parties in Great Britain and the United States, which did not produce the desired result, they have succeeded in concluding a fresh lease with the present lessees, Messrs. Nowrojee and Hingkee, for a term of five years, at a monthly rental of $1,900 for the first three and of $2,000 for the succeeding two years.

The directors having undertaking to paint and repair the building, to effect some desirable improvements of a permanent character in the same, to supply new furniture and appointments and to construct a bowling alley on the premises, a sum of $12,000 will be required, but as this expense will be a charge on and be distributed over the whole term of the lease, it will not interfere with the regular payments of the usual half-yearly dividends.

LOAN ACCOUNT.

A further sum of $3,000 has, during the past six months, been paid off, thus reducing the company's debt to $58,000.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

This account shows a credit-balance of $6,916.00, of which amount the directors, with your concurrence, propose to distribute amongst the shareholders a dividend of $2.50 per share, thus absorbing a sum of $4,645 and to write the balance $2,301.93 off "Hotel and Furniture" account.

DIRECTORS.

According to section 82 of the Articles of Association two of the directors, Messrs. E. R. Belilios and W. R. Landstein retire from the Board, but are eligible for re-election. Mr. Wm. Reiners has resigned his directorship, and Mr. H. Hoppius, at the invitation of the directors, has accepted a seat at the Board, which election requires the confirmation of the shareholders.

AUDITORS.

Messrs. A. E. Vaucher and H. Cohen, the retiring auditors, are recommended by the directors for re-election.

E. R. BELILIOS, Chairman.

Mr. DEACON asked if any contracts had been entered into with respect to the bowling alleys. If not he fancied the amount set aside for them was too small.

The CHAIRMAN said they had contracted for alterations which included the alterations required for the bowling alleys. They had only now to get the alleys themselves out from America. The cost was included in the $2,400. The cost of two bowling alleys would not exceed $600.

Mr. COHEN said he should like to ask if the amount allowed for furniture included any arrangement with the retiring lessee for deterioration of furniture.

The CHAIRMAN said the $12,000 was what the company would be out of pocket by the new lease. The amount to come in on the realisation of the old furniture would be so much more to be spent for the advantage of the concern.

Mr. COHEN asked if it were not possible to prevent the interests of the company suffering as they had—not at the hands of the directors be it understood—but as regarded the internal management of the hotel, which had become a bye word in all parts of the world.

The CHAIRMAN said the directors had urged the lessees to keep up the reputation of the hotel and if they did not do so they (the lessees) suffered in their own pocket.

Mr. COHEN said the hotel was cried down by travellers as being filthy and badly conducted in every way.

The CHAIRMAN said he could tell the meeting that Mr. Nowrojee had assured him only to-day that when the alterations in the house were finished he would invite the public to come in and see it, and perhaps when they had seen it they would be satisfied that he carried it on creditably.

Mr. LANDSTEIN said Mr. Nowrojee's intentions were very good.

Mr. VAUCHER seconded the motion that the report and statement of accounts be adopted.

Carried.

On the motion of Mr. GROBIEN, seconded by Mr. DEACON, Messrs. Belilios and Landstein, the retiring directors, were re-elected.

On the motion of Mr. LANDSTEIN, seconded by Mr. COHEN, the election by the directors of Mr. Hoppius to take the seat at the board vacated by Mr. Reiners was confirmed.

On the motion of Mr. COPE, seconded by Mr. LANDSTEIN, the auditors, Messrs. Cohen and Vaucher, were re-elected.

The CHAIRMAN announced that the dividend would be paid between now and the first of next month.

Mr. COHEN proposed a vote of thanks to the directors, and the meeting terminated.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The following is the report for presentation to the shareholders at the Twelfth Ordinary Meeting to be held on Wednesday next, the 31st instant, at three o'clock p.m.:—

The directors beg to present their report on the working of the Company, during the year ended 30th April last.

The annexed statement shows a balance of $298,935.52 at credit of working account, and it is recommended that out of this amount

A dividend of 12 per cent. be paid to shareholders	$36,000.00
A dividend of 15 per cent. be paid to all contributors of business, whether shareholders or not	70,000.00
The Reserve Fund be increased by	100,000.00

leaving $92,935.52 to be carried forward.

STEAMSHIP "JAPAN."

Salvage operations at the wreck of the above vessel have this month been brought to a successful termination.

RESERVE FUND.

When the distribution of the treasure recovered from the steamship *Japan* is effected, the proportion that will be received by the Company, together with the $100,000 recommended from the profits of the past year, and any dividend accruing from the estate of the late General Agents, will augment this fund to about $300,000.

DIRECTORS AND AUDITORS.

Mr. Heaton has resigned his seat at the Board, and an appointment will shortly be made to fill the vacancy.

Messrs. H. Nicaise and A. Lind retire by rotation and offer themselves for re-election; as do also the auditors Messrs. H. Smith and T. G. Linstead.

L. MENDEL, Chairman.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1878.

LOSS OF THE BRITISH BARK "LORD OF THE ISLES."

Amongst the passengers of the British steamer *Esmeralda*, Captain Cullen, which arrived here on the 25th instant from Manila, were Captain Piper and the crew of the late British bark *Lord of the Isles*, which vessel we reported had been lost near the Isles of Naranjos. We have been favoured with the following account of the loss from the captain:—

The *Lord of the Isles* was a vessel of 657 tons, fourteen years old, and owned by Messrs. Williamson, Milligan and Co., of Liverpool, who were also the owners of the late British bark *Knight of Snowdoun*. She left Newcastle, N.S.W., on the 20th May, with a cargo of coal on ships' account. Had moderate weather, baffling winds, and squalls until reaching the line; thence light southerly and south-easterly winds to Cape Espiritu Santo. On the 1st July at eight o'clock p.m., were about three miles off St. Barnardino, with light variable winds and a strong current setting to the southward. Midnight off Tagiran Point with no wind and drifting to the southwest. At thirty minutes a.m., a cast of the lead was taken and thirty-five fathoms of water was found. About five minutes later the lead was cast again, and twenty-seven fathoms found, and almost immediately after the vessel took the ground. Every endeavour was used to haul her off but without success. The tide was falling fast, and a very strong current was then setting to the N.N.W. The pumps were sounded and it was found that the vessel was making no water. Efforts were still being made to float her, when she fell over on her port side, beam on to the rocks, striking several times very heavily upon them. The ship, which was then lying on her beam ends, commenced to take water. Cargo was thrown

overboard in order to lighten her, but it was of no use. At night the captain sent his crew in the boats to the Island of Andres, where they slept, returning to the wreck the following morning. The captain, although advised, would not leave the wreck at all. On the following morning efforts were again used to get the ship off, more cargo and everything that could be spared was thrown overboard but without any effect. The chief officer, on Saturday the 6th instant, went to Manila for assistance, all hands remaining by the ship until Thursday the 11th instant, when several of the crew who were sick were sent to Bulan, the remaining portion stopping by the wreck with the captain, in order to save what was possible. On Sunday the 14th, the Spanish steamer *Camiguin*, Captain T. de Aldicoa, arrived at the scene with the mate on board. They salved as much as they could, and the steamer then left the wreck taking with her all hands. She called at Bulan for that portion of the crew who were sick, and arrived at Manila on the 18th inst.

Captain Piper desires to express his thanks for the kindness he and his crew received from the British Consul at Manila, Captain Harvey, Lloyds' surveyor, Mr. Domingo Garcica Lavin, shipowner and merchant at Bulan, Mr. Hornshaw, and Captain T. de Aldicoa, of the steamer *Camiguin*.

THE CASE OF THE LORCHA "MANDARIN."

WENCHOW, 4th July.

After many and apparently unaccountable delays the inquiry into the identity of the vessel detained here, on suspicion of being the lorcha *Mandarin*, was held at Wenchow on the 1st and 2nd July. The court was composed of H.E. the Taotai, H.M.'s Acting-Consul, and an expectant Prefect sent from Foochow for the purpose of assisting.

The case, at least as far as the foreign evidence went, was conducted on behalf of the Chinese Government by Mr. Ho-shen-chih, a native of Hongkong and pupil of Dr. Legge. Mr. Ho speaks and writes English perfectly, and showed a surprisingly intimate knowledge of the forms and routine of our court.

The official mentioned above, Mr. Ho, and Mr. Hedge, came up from Foochow in a gunboat specially detailed to convey them. Mr. Delano, the American Consul, was also on board, but he took no part in the proceedings, and indeed did not appear in court.

The Taotai elected to hold the inquiry in the Foochow Guild. The investigation was therefore an open one.

The plea set up by the Chinese is that the vessel under detention is not the *Mandarin*, but an old houseboat, purchased in 1874 or 1875 from Messrs. Hedge and Co., of Foochow. Mr. Hedge was called to prove this; and he or they also produced two doors and a window, which they stated would be found to correspond with a frame pointed out in the cabin; and which said doors and window had been removed from the houseboat after her sale and kept in Foochow until this necessity arose for producing them. It would appear, however, that other evidence must be looked to for deciding the question of identity.

The long delay that has taken place before holding the investigation, is to a certain extent unfavourable for those holding that this is the very *Mandarin* herself, as Mr. Main, the owner and rebuilder or repairer of the lorcha, has had to leave for Europe; and as will be seen there is only his written declaration as to her identity to fall back on. This would, under most circumstances, be sufficiently conclusive; but it will be seen from the nature of Mr. Hedge's evidence that the power to confront the two conflicting and best informed witnesses on each side would have tended much to facilitate a prompt decision in the matter. Again, Mr. Hedge appears to have made previous depositions or statements which have been duly and officially forwarded to the Acting-Consul as being reliable and deliberate. These would certainly seem to throw great doubt on the allegation as to this being Mr. Hedge's houseboat and undoubtedly have tended to increase in great part the suspicions which led to her original seizure and prolonged detention. Mr. Hedge now says, however, that these were not deliberate or reliable statements, as they were made off-hand and without reference to books or papers; and gives this as the probable explanation of any discrepancies that may appear between his present evidence and that he was officially alleged to have given before.

As will be seen, the evidence from the side of the upholders of the houseboat theory, necessitates the boat being now, as to dimensions and carrying capacity, very nearly the same as she was when in Hedge and Co.'s possession.

On the other side, it is strongly urged and supported by evidence that cannot be looked on as being other than of a very weighty character, that this boat has been largely cut down and altered and a stern of some other craft grafted on her. Again, Captain Napier is very strong as to the marks of serious injury, to which no explanation appears to have been offered. On the other hand, Mr. Hedge speaks very strongly about the number; and a number was undoubtedly found on the stern of this boat.

But perhaps the foregoing will serve sufficiently to indicate the points which would seem to admit of most question, and with these prefatory remarks, the evidence must be left to speak for itself.

The ultimate judgment in the case now rests with the authorities, foreign and native, at Peking; and so of course nothing further can be heard until the bare statement of the conclusion come to is made, or its nature inferred from the release or detention of the vessel lying under embargo in the river. Still it is not an unfavourable sign of a desire on the part of the Chinese authorities to appear impartial, that they have not confined this inquiry to the impenetrable limits of their Yamên; but by holding it in a public building and with open doors enabled anyone who chose to listen to do so. The natives seemed most interested, and the Court was often oppressively crowded.—*N. C. Daily News.*

LEKIN PROCLAMATION AT NEWCHWANG.

The following proclamation, translated in the United States Consulate at Newchwang, and handed to us for publication, has had a disastrous effect on trade in that neighbourhood:—

A proclamation by the High Civil and Military Officers at Moukden; enlarging and revising the lekin regulations.

Let all men clearly understand the following:—

We have received a petition signed by Yi T'ai and twelve others, as lekin agents of general merchandise, stating therein that "the practice of avoiding lekin in the provincial capital is daily growing more serious, inasmuch as dealers and merchants who have heretofore brought to them the lekin on imports, fail now to do so. Such a procedure affords the opportunity to smuggle in goods and to make secret sales of the same; in consequence of which there occurs a considerable decrease in the revenue and lekin of the province. The petitioners therefore pray that a proclamation be issued by us, to the effect that all imports of general merchandise should be brought to them, in order that a valuation on said goods may be made, and lekin collected on behalf of the Revenue Office."

In view of the above, we ordered Hsü, Expectant Prefect; Li, Acting-Lieutenant of Chinese Infantry and Colonel of Manchu troops; and T'an, Magistrate of Chêng Teh District, as our deputies, to summon before them members from each of the petitioning firms, and make careful enquiry into the matter referred to in the afore-mentioned petition. These have accordingly furnished us with the following report that, "It has been the custom for dealers in the four articles of cloth, oil, indigo, and grain to make each their own valuation on their goods, and pay the lekin on them to the lekin office. Exclusive of the above, all general merchandise were valued, and lekin for transfer to the authorities assessed by the petitioning firms.

"Also shipping agents have been accustomed to receive Tonnage Dues of vessels loaded with a mixed cargo of grain and merchandise; and by the giving of false reports concerning the number or weights of the packages, it necessarily follows that the revenues are defrauded. Another way of avoiding lekin has been the practice of importers conveying their goods surreptitiously to their own warehouses, instead of reporting their arrival to the petitioners referred to above. Secret sales are then effected in the disposal of said goods."

The deputies also sum up their report with the recommendation that the imports of iron, bamboo, tobacco, hides, and beancakes which have hitherto been exempt, be now placed under lekin taxation.

Therefore, we, the Military and Civil Governor-General, the Brigadier-General, the President of the Board of Revenue, and the Lieutenant-Governor, proclaim that dealers in the four articles of cloth, oil, indigo, and grain shall continue as heretofore to make their own valuation on their goods, paying lekin to the Shipping Offices, as also the Tonnage Dues. But all other commodities, including those not mentioned in the lekin tariff, viz., rod iron, tin, bamboo poles, Hunan tobacco, twisted tobacco, hemp, hides and beancakes must in future be reported on arrival to the lekin agencies of general merchandise, who are authorized to levy the lekin on them.

And be it also known that in order to guard against smuggling, and the consequent defrauding of lekin, all dealers hereafter sending merchandise, whether by water or overland by carts, to Moukden for sale, are hereby prohibited from writing the names of the consignees on the invoices, inserting instead the names of either one of the lekin agencies of general merchandise. These shall receive them, and after an examination levy the lekin on them.

Each lekin agency is, on the other hand, required to have a standard scale, so as to avoid making false weights of the goods brought to them. We would impress this regulation upon the above agencies as a matter of special importance.

Orders have also been given to the Police and District Magistrates to secretly ferret out those concerned in smuggling and defrauding the revenues.

The proclamation, therefore, is necessary in order that all merchants, viz., Manchus, members of the Han encampment (see note), and Chinese may clearly understand the requirements of our new lekin regulation, and at the same time to refrain hereafter from smuggling and defrauding the revenues of its dues, on pain of fine and imprisonment.

A very important Proclamation.

The Newchwang dealers are perfectly willing to pay 1 per cent. lekin, but strongly object to that clause which compels them to send their goods to certain favoured hongs in Moukden for storage prior to the payment of lekin, and to substitute in their documents the name of one of these hongs, as consignees, for that of their own agents.

A further grievance, which does not appear in the proclamation is the charge exacted by these privileged hongs, as godown hire, which, when added to the lekin, raises the impost to nearly 2 per cent.

Steps have been taken to bring the matter to the notice of the proper authorities, provincial and Imperial, and there is every reason to believe that the grievances of the traders will receive careful attention.—*N. C. Daily News.*

DIAMONDS IN CHINA.

CHEFOO, 14th July.

When I first arrived in Shantung province, five years ago, I was much struck with its geological formations, and, after a few journeys in the interior, was soon convinced that nearly every kind of mineral could be found within its borders. Gold I knew was to be had in its eastern portion, and it was not long before I became acquainted with its silver-bearing lead and other metals. Then I searched for precious stones—agates, amethysts, rock-crystal, tourmalines, and even coarse beryls were found. Incited by these successful finds, I made a journey to Teng-chou-fu, where I had heard garnets could be procured, and there obtained many of these stones of all shades of colour. Some of them, cut in Boston, through the kindness of a friend, proved to be heavy, rich-coloured garnets and carbuncles of good weight, capable of receiving a very high polish. I then began to entertain some hopes that the most precious of all stones, diamonds, might be found. The description of the diamantiferous fields of Brazil and the Cape, compared with some of the geological districts of Shantung, strengthened this opinion.

Some Chinese had told me in Peking, in 1873, that the diamonds used by the glaziers and glass and chinaware-menders, all came from the Shantung district of Yi-chou-fu. The same thing was told me in Chefoo some years ago. In Shanghai, this year, I met a native of Yi-chou-fu, well known to me, who repeated the story with such details and such an appearance of truth, that I began to be persuaded that there might be something real in the reports. Availing myself of the opportunity offered by a temporary residence in Chefoo, this month, I determined to extend my inquiries, and had the good fortune to find another native from the Yi-chou-fu district, who, under careful cross-examination, repeated the story told me in Peking and Shanghai, with such similarity of details that I considered my belief as almost substantiated. When my friend Dr. Williamson confirmed these statements, and told me he had heard long ago that diamonds were found in the rugged mountains north of Yi-chou-fu, and when I also added to this the testimony of the Roman Catholic Missionaries, I became convinced at last that the stones I had bought a few days before were real Shantung diamonds, as they moreover present all the physical characteristics of the adamantine stone. These diamonds, varying in sizes from a millet seed to a pin's head, are procured from the glaziers, who buy them at the large fairs held every year at Chü-chou, Lai-chou-fu, and Huang-hsien. They are not to be found in shops, and are packed in quills. The manner of finding these stones is very curious. Men with thick straw shoes on go walking about in the diamantiferous sands of the valleys and streams of the diamond mountains of Chin-kang-ling some 45 li south-east of Yi-chou-fu. The diamonds, which are ragged and pointed, penetrate the straw and remain there. The shoes are then collected in great numbers and burnt, the diamonds being searched for in the ashes. As is the case with amethysts and rock-crystal in the Lao-shan [a mountainous district south of Chi-mei-hsien Shantung], the priests of the temples in the Chin-kang-ling are the principal dealers. The search for diamonds is often coupled with superstitious performances, as one of my informants pretends that the searchers only start on their walking to a certain season (probably on some lucky day) and when they hear the cry of the partridge, towards which they direct their steps.

I am told that diamond, valued at a couple of hundred dollars, was offered by the successful finder to a small mandarin now residing in Chefoo. It is said to be as big as a pea, and the value is calculated not by weight but by the supposed number of smaller ones it would produce if crushed. It is not worn or used as an ornament, but kept as a valuable treasure to be sold in case of need. The Chinese do not know how to cut or polish these stones, which are simply fixed by pressure in the steel point of the glazier's drill, the only use to which they are put. The price of a diamond the size of a pin's head, varies here between two and three dollars, but they are only worth about half that price in Yi-chou-fu. I was unable to get a sight of the large stone above-mentioned, and my informant seemed to be much afraid when I endeavoured to meet the proprietor.

I remember having read somewhere that small diamonds are to be found in the dust of Peking streets. I think P. Armand David wrote that they are probably imported from Mongolia in the yellow clay with which the Pekingese manufacture their coal-bowls. Some people are constantly seen sifting the ashes thrown on the street, and refuse to give any information as to the result of their search to the inquiring foreigner. It appears that they find diamonds, which are sold to two shops dealing in them in the city.—Mr. A. A. Fauvel in *N. C. Daily News.*

THE PLAGUE IN CHINA.

The following notes by Mr. E. Rocher, of the Customs service, are given by Dr. Manson, of Amoy, in his medical report for the half-year ended 31st March last, and will be read with interest. They prove unmistakably (says Dr. Manson) the existence of bubonic plague in China, and that this dread disease has spread over a larger area of late years than is generally known. They are of great value as showing that the disease did not entirely disappear between the years 1844 and 1873, as some epidemiologists believe, and thus do away with the necessity for the supposition that in the latter year there was a re-creation of the plague virus.

In 1844 the plague disappeared completely from Egypt and Turkey in Asia, and we were told to congratulate ourselves on being finally rid of the most terrible of all epidemic diseases. For years there was no sign of it in its favourite haunts, and there seemed good reason for the belief that it had become a thing of the past. But in 1873, after an absence of nearly thirty years, it once more broke out in Mesopotamia, and ever since has been steadily extending its area till last year it reached the shores of the Caspian. To account for this reappearance after so long a period of complete absence, some epidemiologists have propounded their belief in the spontaneous generation of the plague virus, as it is absurd to suppose that parasites could retain their infective powers for nearly thirty years. But in the light of Mr. Rocher's notes such a thing is unnecessary, as his dates bridge over twenty years at least of the thirty during which the disease was supposed to be dead, and shows that an extensive epidemic may rage in mid Asia, and Europe be in complete ignorance of the fact. In such a country as Central Asia, where the distances are great and travelling very slow, we can understand that such a disease as plague would take a long time to pass from west to east and back again, from east to west, and that an interval of thirty years might elapse before the disease returned again to the place whence it started. Our knowledge of the countries to the north of the Himalayas is so meagre, and communication with them so difficult, that the plague might pass through them without our hearing about it at all, and one can readily suppose that it did actually pass thus from Yunnan to Mesopotamia or Persia to originate the epidemic at present raging in these countries. Mr. Rocher's description of the disease is sufficiently clear to justify us in calling it plague.

NOTES ON THE PLAGUE IN YUNNAN.

The sickness known in Yunnan under the name of Yang-tzu, and which appears to be nothing else than the plague, carries off yearly many victims from that province.

According to the men of note of the various districts, the disease appears to have been imported from Burmah. It is exceedingly difficult to say when it was first introduced. The learned say, and a great part of the population hold the same opinion, that the centre and east of the province were exempt from the plague until the outbreak of the rebellion, while others assert that it had appeared in the extreme west near Talifu several years before this date. It is extremely difficult to fix these dates, but supposing the last statement is correct, the disease must have passed over very lightly, seeing that neighbouring districts were not cognizant of its presence. Since the commencement of the civil war, however, it has spread over the whole province decimating the population.

There is a fact that inclines one to think that the epidemic is owing to exhalations from the soil; and it is this, those animals that live in the ground, in drains or in holes, are the first to be attacked. This is particularly noticeable with the rats. As soon as these animals are ill, they leave their holes in troops, and after staggering about and falling over each other, drop down dead. The same phenomenon occurs in the case of other animals, such as buffaloes, oxen, sheep, deer, pigs, and dogs. All are attacked, but the dog less severely than the others.

When these phenomena appear, it is not long before the disease spreads to man, and knowing this, the people take every precaution to guard themselves from the plague. They begin to purify their houses by lighting fires in every room, and in certain towns they abstain from pork. In man the disease commences with a slight fever, which rapidly increases, and in a few hours becomes very violent. The patient clamours for drink, and his thirst is insatiable. By and by a dark-red swelling shows itself in the armpits, groins, or neck, and the fever continuing to augment, the patient becomes rapidly unconscious. The bubo increases till the second day, after which it remains stationary, and when it has attained its full size it is about as large as a hen's or goose's egg. At this stage consciousness returns, but there is still great danger, for if the swelling, which up to this point is very hard, becomes soft, and if the fever still continues, the case is considered hopeless. On the contrary, if the tumour opens externally, which is a very rare occurrence, there is a chance of recovery. Some Chinese physicians have attempted to cut these tumours, but either they have delayed the operation till too late, or else they have performed it imperfectly, for few have survived this treatment. Many of the practitioners whom I have seen at work do not hesitate to declare themselves powerless, and instead of giving a quantity of medicine, as is their practice in ordinary cases, content themselves with prescribing large doses of musk as a last resource.

During my stay in Yünnan, I have seen a great number of people struck with this disease, and I can say that very few recover. In places where the plague passes but lightly through, one might estimate the mortality at about four per cent., while in places where it stops for some time whole families disappear one after the other, and the population is completely decimated, and in some districts the inhabitants, to avoid the violence of the pestilence, abandon their homes and harvests, and camp out on the heights, where even sometimes the epidemic follows them.

What to my mind aggravates the evil and brings about much greater mischief is the practice of not burying the bodies of those who die of this disease, which the superstitious Chinese have adopted. Instead of being buried, the body is placed on a bier and exposed to the sun. The idea is that all who die of the plague are possessed by a devil, and may not be interred, lest the repose of their ancestors be disturbed, and the sanctity of the Fung Shui interfered with. As a consequence of this practice, the traveller passing the outskirts of a village where the plague is raging is nearly choked with the nauseous smell emanating from the exposed and rotting corpses.

During the years 1871, 1872, and 1873, I remarked that the epidemic began about the commencement of the rice planting, that is to say in May or June. Onwards from this time its ravages were severe wherever it passed. During the summer, which in Yünnan is the rainy season, although the epidemic still held its course, yet it was of a milder character, but it is from the time the rain ceases to the end of the year that the disease is most active and deadly. A peculiar fact with regard to the track of the epidemic I have observed in several places both in the north and south of the province. Instead of visiting every village in its direct line of progress, it would pass some completely by, visiting places near them, and on both sides, to return to those forgotten spots, several months afterwards, when the epidemic would appear to have passed far away. Another fact not less curious is that, after having appeared in almost every one of the villages scattered about the plains, it ascends frequently the mountains, where among the aborigines, I-jên, who inhabit the high lands, it claims many victims. One is inclined to believe that the disease is imported by the men and women who descend into the valleys to barter, of work at certain seasons at the harvest, as it is chiefly the mountains adjoining the plains that are visited by the disease.

THE PERUVIAN MINISTER IN JAPAN.

On the 3rd inst. at two p.m., H.E. Don J. F. Elmore, had an audience with the Mikado, to present his letters of credence as Minister Resident of Peru near H.I. Majesty. H.E. was, on his arrival, conveyed in one of the Court carriages from the railway station at Shinbashi to the Imperial Palace at Akasaka, where he was presented to H.I.M. by Terashima, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

In presenting his credentials, Dr. Elmore made (in Spanish) the following speech:—"Sire,—His Excellency the President of Peru, desiring to continue the diplomatic relations happily established with Japan, and to maintain and make more intimate the bonds of friendship between the two Governments, has been pleased to appoint me Minister Resident of the Republic of Peru near Your Imperial Majesty. His Excellency the President orders me especially to renew to Your Majesty the assurances of his constant friendship and of his sincere wishes for the happiness of Your Imperial Majesty and of Your Majesty's Family, and for the increasing progress and prosperity of this Empire. Having had the fortune to have been sent for the third time near Your Majesty's Government, and my previous residence in this country having made me feel a sincere sympathy for the Japanese people, I trust that it will not be difficult for me to attain the object of my Mission, which is to maintain the most friendly sentiments between the two Governments and nations, and to develop commercial intercourse between both countries. I shall be most happy if I could be aided in my efforts by your Majesty's benevolence. I now have the honour to place in Your Majesty's hands the Autograph Letter which accredits me as Minister Resident of Peru near Your Imperial Majesty."

In reply, H.I.M. the Mikado addressed Dr. Elmore as follows:—"I am profoundly gratified at the autograph letter of the President of Peru announcing to me that he has promoted you to the office of Minister Resident near my Court. I trust that the friendly relations happily existing between my country and Peru may be still more cemented by the satisfactory discharge of the office with which you are entrusted."

At the conclusion of the audience, Dr. Elmore was again conveyed to the Railway station in one of the Court carriages, on his return to Yokohama. His Excellency will probably leave for China within the next fortnight, as his presence is necessary there to ensure the carrying out of the recent treaty between Peru and China.

H. E. Dr. Elmore was the guest of the members of the Japanese Ministry on the 8th inst. at the palace of Ohama-goten.

Previous to his departure for China, H. E. Dr. J. F. Elmore, was on the 9th inst. the guest of the Chinese Minister in Tokio, who gives in his honour an entertainment in the Seyoken restaurant in the Uyeno Gardens.

HONGKONG.

The weather during the past fortnight has continued fine and dry, with little intermission, with a very high temperature throughout, the thermometer standing on an average at 90 at midday.

There has been no lack of amusements. Dave Carson's Company have been succeeded by the Fakir of Oolu and Professor Fay, who have given several entertainments at the Theatre Royal to fair houses.

The American ship *Great Admiral*, Captain Thompson, which vessel left Hongkong on the 14th ult., arrived at San Francisco on Tuesday, the 23rd instant, having made the passage in thirty-nine days.

The Peru and China Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Perusia*, Captain McKirdy, left Whampoa on Monday last for Honolulu and Callao, taking eighty passengers for the former and fifteen for the latter port.

We learn that Mr. E. Toda, late Vice-Consul for Spain at this port, has been appointed Consul at Canton. Mr. Toda left for that city on the 22nd instant on board the Spanish transport *Marques de la Victoria*, Captain Don M. de Elise.

The American steamer *Sea Gull*, Captain Roberts, and the schooner *Coeran*, Captain Cromwell, arrived here on the 18th instant from the wreck of the P. M. steamer *Japan*. From the former we learn that about $115,000 has been recovered, and the wreck has now been abandoned.

The German corvette *Augusta*, 10, Captain Hassenpflug, arrived here on the 22nd instant from Yokohama. She left for Europe via Singapore on the 25th inst. Upon steaming out of harbour the British men-of-war manned their rigging and cheered the *Augusta*, which compliment was returned.

On the 23rd inst. a coolie named Chan Wo Kam, in the employ of the Ma Chee Hong, Praya West, got into a dispute with some fishmongers on the Praya and was beaten so severely with a bamboo that he died the next morning. At the inquest held on the 25th inst. the jury returned a verdict of murder against some person or persons unknown.

Between the hours of eleven o'clock on Sunday night (the 21st inst.) and three o'clock Monday morning, a daring robbery was committed on board the steamship *Albay*, Captain F. Ashton. She brought down from the coast $9,650 in treasure which was placed in the lower hold, just above which was a hatch, barred and locked. The following morning it was discovered that some parts of the hatch had been bored out with the aid of a centre-bit, or screw auger, and $500 stolen. There was a watchman on duty all night, but he says he heard nothing and saw no boat leave the ship.

Her Majesty's paddle despatch-boat *Vigilant*, Lieut.-Commander Annesley, went out on the morning of the 23rd inst. for a trial trip. She returned to harbour the same evening after a most successful trial. The new shaft, which was made by Mr. Robb, of the Naval Yard, from an old shaft which it may be remembered was found beneath some coal at Mr. Kwok Acheong's foundry and once belonged to the P. and O. Co. The piece of workmanship is a proof of what the engineers are capable of doing when put to the test. Mr. Robb by his clear head and energy has saved the country a large sum of money.

On the 23rd inst., about seven o'clock a.m., the British bark *Fair Leader*, Captain Norris, which vessel had been lying at the long wharf at Wanchi, was being towed by two steam-launches between the *Opossum* and the shore. The vessel was drawing sixteen feet four inches of water, and when about 300 yards to the westward of the pier and in close proximity to the *Opossum* she touched the ground and stuck. Every effort was made to haul her off into deep water but without effect. The tide at the time wanted about three hours more to ebb. At nine o'clock the water had left the ship four inches, and later on in the day the water her left nearly one foot. At high water efforts were again made to float her but without success. A Chinese pilot was in charge at the time the vessel grounded. The *Fair Leader* was floated off early the following morning.

A brutal murder was committed on the morning of the 14th inst. in Taipingshan. It appears that the deceased, whose name was Chun Ayew, aged thirty years, lived in a licensed brothel, No. 48, and was concubine to the murderer. The deceased had pawned some clothes belonging to the man in custody, and, a quarrel ensuing, the deceased was struck with a sailor's sheath-knife, which was bent almost double. The murderer, named Tam Atai, then tried to make his escape, but he was arrested in the street by a Chinese lukong. The wounded woman was taken to hospital about noon, where Dr. Von der Heyde attended to her injuries, which were serious, she having one wound in the back four inches deep and four inches wide; another wound in the chest penetrating the left lung, five inches deep and one inch wide; behind the left ear is a wound four inches long and four inches deep; two wounds on the back of the left leg four inches and a half wide, and three inches deep; and a punctured wound also on the leg. On the left arm are seven wounds; there is also one on the thumb. Another woman in the brothel received a small punctured wound on the right arm. Mr. Creagh attended in the afternoon to take her depositions, but just as he arrived at the hospital the woman breathed her last. At the inquest, which was concluded on the 18th inst., the jury found that deceased was wilfully murdered by the man Tam Atai. He has been committed for trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

The crew of the British barque, *The Frederick* have indirectly brought a charge of continued cruelty against the master and officers of that ship during the voyage from New York to Kobe. The carpenter, a Dutchman, left the ship at the latter port—being, as he alleges, sent away by the second mate—and after being imprisoned as a deserter was sent by the Consul to Hongkong. In the meantime the vessel had made a voyage from Kobe to Manila and from thence to Hongkong. On her arrival here the carpenter brought a suit to recover the amount of wages due to him. The defence set up was that the man was a deserter. This he denies, and contends that even if he was his desertion was justified by the ill-treatment he received on board. The evidence for the plaintiff went to show that the men had been continually beaten and kicked on board, that a heavy auger handle was used by the second mate for striking them, and that there were two sticks kept for the same purpose, one at the wheel and one on the dog house, the one at the wheel having written on it in the captain's handwriting the words "The sailor's friend; steer straight you beggars; M. Bourke, chairman and striker." Bourke was the second mate and left the ship at Kobe owing to illness. He was sent by the Consul to Hongkong, but was not called as a witness on either side. The men state that the greater part of the ill-treatment they received was at the hands of this man, but that it was inflicted with the captain's knowledge, and they were also beaten by the captain himself and this chief officer. It is stated that a death which occurred on board was owing to the violence of Bourke, and that the carpenter was so badly used that he on one occasion tried to throw himself overboard. The men also allege that they were insufficiently fed. On the other hand the captain denies any systematic ill-treatment, and says that the most the men received was a slap with a rope's end, or, with the open hand to make them move round quickly. He does not deny that there was a stick with the words "The sailor's friend, M. Bourke, chairman" upon it, but he says these were all the words that were on it, and that the "steer straight you beggars" is a creation of the imagination on the part of the men. The stick was only seen on the deck for a few weeks, and the captain says it was a piece of wood he picked up in the hold, that he used to amuse himself by "whittling" it and writing upon it, and that he threw it overboard one day at a bird. He admits writing on it the words "The sailor's friend, M. Bourke, chairman," but says they were not written at one time nor intended to be read together. He denies that the stick was used for beating the men. He states that the men had their full allowance of food during the whole voyage according to the articles, and that the man who died through dysentery received every attention during his sickness. In corroboration of his statement he called the chief officer, the acting second mate, and one of the seamen. The latter corroborated the evidence of the plaintiff and his witnesses in several particulars.

The *Akebono Shimbun* publishes the rumour that General Saigo will shortly resign his office of Minister of Public Instruction, as he is convinced that an important post which regulates all educational matters in this country should not be held by a military man.

The coal mine at Aburado-mura in the province of Uzen, Yamagata Ken, was lately inspected by an expert, who reports that it is the most promising mine in the country, as it not only contains extensive beds of coal but the quality is excellent, and being situated close to the sea facilities for transport exist.—*Japan Mail.*

CHINA.

CANTON.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

16th July.

One of the Viceroy's brave volunteers got into trouble the other day through carelessness or ignorance. He was busy cleaning his rifle in Sunkea-street, Western Suburb, but had forgotten to take out the cartridge, and it went off killing a hawker who was passing at the time and seriously injuring three other passers-by, one of whom died three days afterwards. Compensation has been given to the relatives of the deceased. I trust this incident will act as a caution to your Volunteers.

On the afternoon of the 12th instant a murder was committed in a public latrine at the Old Factory in the Western Suburb. It appears that a shopkeeper, (a Manchu) who had collected some $200 owing to him in Honam, was returning to his home, when he stopped at the latrine, and some robbers who had dogged his steps followed him in, stabbed him to death, and made off with his money. The shopkeepers in the street petitioned the Namhoi Magistrate to have the murderers arrested and it is reported that the Tartar General has informed the Magistrate that the criminals must be produced in three days or he will forfeit his post.

About a week ago a newly built passage boat was completed and launched at Chen Hing in this province. Whilst she was on her passage from that place to Canton with a full cargo and passengers, and when about midway between the two places she was caught in a gale which turned her bottom upwards. Eighteen persons were drowned and all the cargo was damaged.

18th July.

One of the murderers of the Manchu trader who was stabbed to death in a public latrine near the Old Factory on the afternoon of the 12th instant has been arrested. He was captured in Ching Hing-street in the Western Suburb. His name is Li Yim.

The 25th instant will be the birthday of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor Kwang Sü. Orders have been issued by the Viceroy that early on the morning of this august anniversary all the officers, both civil and military, are to repair to the Man Sou Temple to worship the Tablets. Court dress is to be worn from the 22nd to the 28th instant inclusive.

On the 16th instant the Nam-Hoi Magistrate deputed his wei-yuens to go round the outside city and close sixteen gambling houses. On the 17th, 42 more of these establishments were closed. The property is to be confiscated and the proceeds arising from its sale will be appropriated to the Oi Yuk Hospital, which is a charitable institution for the relief of the sick and indigent. This is a rather summary proceeding, but it is thoroughly characteristic of the spasmodic energy distinguishing Chinese officials.

I hear that the Prefect of this city is shortly about to retire from the office. He is a native of Honan, and will probably leave for that province in about three months.

MACAO.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

13th July.

I am glad to perceive that since my last correspondence, Mr. Pope Hennessy was favoured with an occasion to give an explanation to some of his volunteers. Though the *China Mail* has, for obvious reasons, passed a wet sponge over the first part of Mr. Hennessy's speech and naively classified it as preliminary, just as on a racecourse you have the preliminary canter, the *Daily Press* has let the cat out of the bag, and the world knows now that the fathers of some of the volunteers, who some people were in the habit of speaking of as Portuguese, were actually born in the "neighbouring and ancient Portuguese colony of Macao," though a few of their sons are natives of Hongkong, one would suppose with no special nationality—a kind of [illegible] preciated by those who come from England, Scotland, and Ireland. *Cacoëthes loquendi* is sometimes as inconvenient as *cacoëthes scribendi*. The volunteers may thank Mr. Hennessy for this new definition of their nationality.

Though my intention was to abstain from commenting on the disagreeable incident that has cropped up regarding the autonomy of Macao, while diplomatic action was following its course, yet I am provoked to say a few words in answer to your contemporary's leader of the 11th instant, referring myself specially to the extract from Sir Brooke Robertson's despatch to Earl Carnarvon.

It is quite true that when the fiscal stations were placed round the island of Hongkong, Macao had also to submit to the same vexation. Were not our powerful allies, who had their rights defined by treaty, granting what they thought the Chinese were entitled to? In treating with the Portuguese in an identical manner did not the Chinese again recognize our sovereign rights? Not being a treaty port, of course the foreign tariff could not have been enforced. British as well as the vessels of other nationalities do not pay any duty to the Chinese Custom House on the other side of Macao and they are free to enter leave our harbour; could they do so if this was a port of China like Amoy, Canton, &c.? Be it therefore clearly understood that the Chinese have no Custom House in Macao, no more than Hongkong has in any part of the island. Chinese merchants and Chinese junks may submit to the oppression of their constituted Government and to all mandarin squeezes. With that we have as much reason to bother ourselves as the Hongkongites, and we give as much protection to them as the British Government, though we are not subjected to the action of a Chamber of Commerce to remind us of our duty.

15th July.

Preoccupied with the more momentous question our nationality, I was almost omitting to report to you the result of the competition for the farming of the salt and opium monopolies. The former was knocked down for $10,000 for one year, an increase over last year's rate of $5,750, and the latter for $23,000 yearly, for the period of three years, an increase of $5,900. This, I should think, must be taken as an omen foreboding the gradual rising of Macao from the depression it has been under since the cessation of the coolie trade and since the ravages of the 1874 typhoon, for this windfall was not brought about by any astuteness. Nay, I would even concur with some people that it would have been more beneficial to the trade of this port, albeit a lesson of political economy, to have done away with this salt monopoly altogether, so as to induce vessels of every nationality to come here without being compelled to pay to the salt farmer, as at present, a tax of five per cent. *ad valorem*. So few merchant vessels make their appearance here now-a-days that it is quite an event when one does arrive. Of Chinese cruisers we have had enough and are quite sick of them.

It is all very well to create a revenue out of gambling, lotteries, and opium boiling farms, but Macao being a free port, it is simply monstrous to clap a tax on the import of salt and of live pigs.

For a very paltry sum does also the Macao Government farm out the culture of oysters in the inner harbour. The mischief done by oyster beds in a river so shallow as the one flowing between Macao and Lapa Island must be clear to any one who knows the Chinese process of oyster sowing. I can well testify that in 1855 a ship's boat could sail round Green Island at the lowest spring tide, whereas now you could almost walk dry-foot over the same ground.

It is not my purpose to refer to the maladministration on the part of our Governors, but *en passant*, I cannot help saying that the plan adopted by the Portuguese Government of selecting Governors from the army or navy is open to much objection, because generally speaking it is easier to find a good military officer than a good administrator. The sooner we have done with gorgeous gold lacing the better. We sadly want our civil service greatly ameliorated.

21st July.

Mons parturiens. When all eyes were directed towards your colony in expectation of your Governor's reply to our Plenipo's patriotic effusion, and when all apprehensions were cooled down under the supposition that a "protest calls for no answer, but consequent action" out comes our official *Bulletin* with the following damper:—

"Legation of Portugal in China, Japan, and Siam.

"By order of H.E. the Minister it is hereby made known that a despatch has been received from H.E. the Governor of Hongkong in reference to the protest sent to H.E. and published in the *Bulletin* of this Province 28, of the 13th instant, which explains most satisfactorily under what peculiar circumstance H.E. was led to refer to the presumptuous pretensions of the Chinese authorities—pretensions to which H.E. the Governor of Hongkong does not lend countenance nor confirmation, officially or privately."

What is the public to make out of this *résumé*? Would it not have been more satisfactory to publish Governor Hennessy's reply *in extenso*? If it was to destroy all unfavourable impressions, so disagreeable to the Macao Excellency, the public would have been infinitely more pleased to see the full text of the anxiously waited for reply, particularly as it has been so "completely satisfactory." Shall we be pleased with the sight of this important document to better form an idea of the momentous question? If we are placidly to hear one side of the story, and told, as school boys, to ask no questions, we should never have been let into the secret, nor those diplomatic protests published. What will the Viceroy and Haikwan say in exculpation of their temerity? For one, I see already their humble kow-tow or obeisance to our assertions without reference even to the Minister of Foreign Affairs in Peking, to whom the matter from its very beginning should have been taken. *Felix qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas.*

FOOCHOW.

Rumour has it that tea shipments ex *Glenfinlas* and *Braemar Castle* have resulted in disappointment to those interested. In short, that Mincing Lane does not share the sanguine expectations of a golden harvest which were at one time fondly entertained by the knowing [illegible]

The new Governor, Wu, lately Imperial Commissioner at the Mamoi Arsenal, [illegible] City on the 10th instant, and [illegible] the seals of office in a few days. [illegible] Excellency is favourably spoken of in native [illegible], and his appointment to the Governorship [illegible] the Province is, we understand, generally approved.

In a recent issue we drew attention to a remarkable case of self-mutilation by a Buddhist priest at the Monastery of Kushan. One of the priest's fore-fingers was burnt to the base of the second joint. We now hear that this padre intends in course of time to part with the remainder of his fingers (one every year) and finally, by the same slow but lively process of incineration, to destroy both arms as far as the elbow joint. It is fair to conclude that in the fulness of his years, this pious recluse will be sans fingers, sans everything—common sense included. Our esteemed and saintly forefathers would not have given this harmless fanatic the opportunity of reporting his folly; on the contrary they, good people, would have hastened his departure to the happy hunting grounds—with what poor Hood facetiously termed a st(e)ake for the inner man.—*Herald.*

SHANGHAI.

The water mark at Hankow is reported by the steamer *Kiang-foo* to be forty-one feet four inches, being a rise of one foot two inches since 6th inst., when the *Kiangyuen* left.

The British steamer *Dago*, on going down the river in the afternoon of the 12th inst., when abreast the Public Gardens, ran into a large junk, loaded with beans and oil, which was coming up, and sank her almost instantly. No lives were lost.—*Courier.*

T. W. Eckfeldt, who was on the 16th May, 1876, convicted in the Court of the U.S. Consulate-General at Shanghai, of robbing his employers, Messrs. Russell and Co., and sentenced to three years' imprisonment, has been pardoned by the President.

The *Shên-pao* of the 9th inst. states that Hu Taotai, acting under instructions from the Grand Secretary Tso, has purchased, or is about to purchase, from the T'a-lay German hong, some agricultural machinery and looms for weaving cloth, which are to be despatched to the Governor-General for use in the region beyond the Great Wall. A petty official of the name of Wu, who was sent by Hu Taotai to visit the Philadelphia Exhibition, is to accompany the machinery, and takes with him a German of the name of *Fu-k'o*, ten or more skilled mechanics, and three interpreters.—*Daily News.*

NEWCHWANG.

Under date of the 6th instant "Philo-Coreanus" writes to the *N. C. Daily News*:—I heard this afternoon that Monseigneur Ridel (late prisoner in Corea) was on his way to this port, and I had the pleasure to meet him after [illegible] it appears that he was quite suddenly taken out of prison and made to travel overland to Fang-wang-shan (the boundary between China and Corea), whence he was conveyed to Moukden and handed over to the care of a fellow countryman. Some attempts were made to ill-treat him on the journey; but his conductors soon stopped insult by stating that they were acting on Imperial authority, for they were of opinion that the Bishop was liberated by an order direct from Peking. It is a wonderful thing to have passed through the ordeal of an imprisonment in Corea. Three times was Monseigneur Ridel condemned to death; and once he must have earned the respect of the Chief Judge. On being taken before this potentate, he was ordered to kneel, and for declining to do so was severely handled. When, however, he could not be induced to do violence to his conscience, the Judge quietly advised him to sit down and make himself comfortable. Only a very strong man like Monseigneur Ridel, with an iron constitution and a courage of the purest water, could have passed through such a prison life. Whether the reaction may not be too much, one cannot say. At any rate the effects of the treatment are most apparent, for he is pale, weak, and broken down in every way but in mind, which seems as clear and bright as ever. We have not heard of the other missionaries who were in Corea with the Bishop; but expect they will not be interfered with now. As I gave you the news of Monseigneur Ridel's imprisonment, it is perhaps not unfit that I should tell you of his release.

PEKING.

The rumour to which we gave publicity in a recent issue regarding the possible despatch of Ch'ung Kung-pao to Russia, has been corroborated by the *Shên-pao*, which states that he received his orders on the 22nd ultimo, and that Si Lum, who is wrongly designated Imperial Agent at Urumtsi, is associated with him. Urumtsi is Military Lieutenant-Governor's post, and since the death of Ying Han, the last incumbent, the acting appointment has been held by Yü She. Si Lum is put down in the "Red Book" as Military Assistant Governor at Tarbagatai.

The *Peking Gazette* of the 22nd June contains a decree summoning Ch'ung How, Military Governor of Fêng-tien, to Peking. Ch'ung How, or Ch'ung Kung-pao, as it is more polite to speak of him, was, as will be remembered, sent to France on a mission of apology after the Tientsin massacre; and it is now whispered in Peking that it is in contemplation to send him on a mission to another Power. England, France, Germany, Spain, the United States, Japan, and Peru being all provided with representatives of the Middle Kingdom, it is but natural to suppose that Russia is the Court to which he will be accredited; and the fact of so high a functionary a Ch'ung Kung-pao being sent, encourages the supposition that matters of unusual importance are to be discussed, probably in connection with Kashgaria, or, it may be, to negotiate for the rendition of the big slice of Ili, now in Russian occupation.

In the *Peking Gazette* of the 11th June, a remarkable decree appears in the name of the two Empresses, which is apparently issued with a view to quieting popular apprehension. These rumours of pending misfortune are at all times easily provoked, and are, as a rule, to be traced to bad characters who hope to serve their private ends by getting up a scare. There can be little doubt that the tail-cutting mania, which caused such excitement a few years ago, is to be attributed to the same agency. In the present instance the eunuchs of the palace are believed by many to be the authors of the sinister reports and "floating gossip" that are freely circulating in Peking. One of the many rumours is that the Fire Dragon has been seen hovering over the palace, which in all probability has been invented by the eunuchs as a preliminary to setting fire to a few buildings in the palace, the method they usually adopt for concealing the whole sale thieving they indulge in, which must inevitably be brought to light when stock is taken of the valuables in the palace. It is possible that the comptrollers of the Imperial Household have been compelled, under the pressure of public opinion, to make a show of putting down the wholesale jobbing and dishonesty that has been exposed by recent memorialists. Chang P'ei-lun, Reader of the Han-lin, has been particularly pertinacious in his attacks, and we shall watch his future career with some curiosity. The snubbing administered to Hwang Pi-fang, which will be fresh in the memory of those of our readers who follow with any interest the summaries taken from the *Peking Gazette*, appears effectually to have silenced that individual; and there can be little doubt that the numerous enemies which the outspoken denunciations of Chang P'ei-lun are sure to have created, will be on the watch to catch him tripping.—*N. C. Daily News.*

COREA.

A letter from Fusan, Corea, written by a Japanese resident, was published in the *Osaka Nippo* of the 3rd instant, and contains the following items:—

The area of the Japanese settlement in Fusan is about 100,000 tsubo and divided into three districts containing in all seven streets and seventy houses. Our residents number about 400. A hill, which is called Dautozan and is thickly covered with tall pine trees, lies in the centre. The western part of the settlement is generally called *Nishi-kwan* and the eastern *Higashi-kwan*. The small islands called respectively Totsuwayama and Makishima stand at the entrance to the harbour, which is said to be the place best situated for defensive purposes in Corea. On the island first mentioned a temple is found, which was built by the natives in honour of the Japanese hero Kato Kiyomasa, who invaded and conquered Corea.—Our municipal office is to be built in European style and repairs of the streets and drains have been completed.—Our police number six. They are Japanese. This year very little rain has fallen.—The natives have recently made great progress in the imitation of our civilized manners [illegible] —Business is brisk this year. [illegible] Okura, Sumitomo, Ikeda, and others [illegible] are transacting extensive business [illegible] establishment of the branch office of the [illegible] National Bank in Tokio affords us convenience.—The Queen of Corea died on the 21st June. As I have before mentioned, the natives of all classes dress in white in case of mourning. So we have sold nearly all our stock of white Victoria lawn and shirtings, and are now very short of those goods.—A Buddhist temple of the Honganji has been built in the settlement; and two priests there preach the doctrines of the Buddhist sect. Large numbers of natives crowd together to hear their sermons. Our houses daily increase in number, and all is in a prosperous condition.—*Japan Gazette.*

JAPAN.

YOKOHAMA.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* says that 1,500,000 bags of rice were exported from Yokohama to Hongkong and Shanghai between the 15th July, 1877, and 31st May, 1878.

The *Choya Shimbun* reports that the King of the Loo Choo Islands has been summoned to Tokio by the Government. The business on which he is to come is not stated.

The Japanese man-of-war *Amagi-kwan* left Yokohama for Corea to survey the coasts in the month of June. An extensive survey have been made along the Kankio-do, and the *Amagi-kwan* left the harbour of Fusan on the 3rd instant, arriving in Nagasaki on the 5th.

As we previously stated, says the *Mainichi Shimbun*, swarms of locusts have settled in the extensive rice fields of Tachibana district under the jurisdiction of Kanagawa ken and destroyed the vegetables and young rice plants. On the 4th instant, one of the secretaries, with other officials of the Kencho, left for the districts to examine the fields where the rice had been destroyed, and it was decided to set fire to the neighbouring fields in order to check the advance of the destructive insects.

Captain Williams, of the British schooner *Beatrice*, made a report on the 29th ult. at the English Consulate, Yokohama, of the loss of a foreign-built vessel on the Namayonne Island, in Hall's group, and the supposed massacre of the crew by the natives Captain Williams says that he touched at Pulwat Island, and there the natives told him that a boat containing twelve men had landed at Namayonne, and had first been murdered by the savage islanders and then eaten by them. He was also informed that the Piserrare Islanders, after fighting with the Namayonne men, had carried off the boat. The captain of the *Beatrice*, thinking that he might ascertain the name of the ship from the people of Piserrare, sailed to that island, and found it true that they had obtained possession of the boat, but they said they had broken it up, and used all the wood and iron. When he returned to Guam, Captain Williams met the master of the German schooner *Tuituila*, arrived four days before, who informed him that he had seen the wreck of a vessel, apparently of about 1,000 tons, on the Island of Namayonne, but, when he made inquiries as to the crew, the islanders told him that they had left in their boat for another island. He asked Captain Williams to make a report when he reached Yokohama, as he had heard from other native islanders that the crew had been murdered by the inhabitants of Namayonne. Captain Williams is of opinion that the wreck was probably that of a vessel bound from Australia for China or Japan.—*Japan Gazette.*

TOKIO.

The Tokio papers announce that residences in foreign style are to be built on the site of the now abolished Ecclesiastical Department (Kiyobusho) in the Oté-machi, for their Excellencies Okuma, the Finance Minister, and Ito, the Home Minister.

The *Mainichi Shimbun* repeats that H. E. Samejima, Japanese Minister in Paris, has been empowered to negotiate for a revision of the tariff regulations now in force in Japan, and that he has opened preliminary negotiations with the French Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The districts of Tokio are to be re-arranged and divided into fifteen districts, viz., Nihonbashi district, containing about 83,500 population and 96 streets; Kiobashi district, containing 73,200 population and 86 streets; Kanda district, containing 83,300 population and 98 streets; Yotsuya district, containing 21,900 population and 33 streets; Kojimachi district, containing 36,200 population and 40 streets; Shiba district, containing 75,200 population and 97 streets; Asakusa district, containing 81,600 population and 89 streets; Honjo district, containing 60,040 population and 95 streets; Fukagawa district, containing 54,000 population and 85 streets; Ushigome district, containing 30,980 population and 69 streets; Hongo district, containing 45,160 population and 42 streets; Shitaya district, containing 44,380 population and 68 streets; Koishikawa district, containing 33,250 population and 68 streets; Azabu district, containing 23,600 population and 40 streets; and Akasaka district, containing 20,300 population and 26 streets. These are within the suburbs of the metropolis, and its outer portion is divided into six counties, viz., South Toshima, continuing 14,100 population and 32 villages; North Toshima, containing 58,180 population and 69 villages; Tamagori containing 16,400 population and 31 villages; Hagiwara-gori, containing 74,200 population and 95 villages; Adachigori, containing 35,200 population and 43 villages. There is one more, which is called Kazawa County, but the estimates of the population are not yet complete.—*Japan Gazette.*

YEZO.

Wolves and bears so frequently kill or injure residents and travellers in Yezo, that the Kaitakushi Department issued a notification towards the end of last month raising the reward to be given for slaying those animals. Seven yen will be paid for each wolf and five yen for each bear killed, on presentation of the four feet of the animal at either the police office or the civil court of the Department, the carcase being in all cases considered the property of the hunter.

It is announced by the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* that the application lately made by the Kaitakushi Department to the Central Government for a loan of 1,500,000 yen to enable it to work some of the coal fields of Yezo has been favourably received, and that the Government would grant the loan on the condition that it was repaid by instalments in three years' time. The Yezo coal fields have been most thoroughly surveyed by Mr. Lyman and his staff, so that the Kaitakushi Department is not about to make an experiment based on insufficient information, but to engage in an undertaking which, if properly managed, will no doubt add greatly to the wealth of the country generally, and certainly contribute more successfully to the development of Yezo than the construction at vast expense of a road leading through uninhabited wilds, and which was, therefore, never made use of to any extent. At the conclusion of his General Report on the Geology of Yezo Mr. Lyman says:—"One of the chief results of the survey is a knowledge of the fact that there are probably a hundred and fifty thousand million tons of workable coal in Yezo, or about two-thirds as much as the coal of the same thickness of the famous fields of Great Britain, which are such an immense source of wealth to that country, far the largest coal producer in the world. That amount of coal in Yezo would enable the island to yield the present enormous yearly product of Great Britain, for nearly a thousand years, and in doing so would bring to the Government, at the rate of thirty cents a ton, thirty thousand million dollars of revenue, in addition to other still greater benefits to the Government and profit to the public."—*Japan Mail.*

ADVT.—"Berkeley, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above named Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills, I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS." [ADV. 1868 Sept. 8.

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Hongkong, January, 1876. [2

NOTICE.
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Hongkong, 6th June, 1877. [634

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Hongkong, 9th November, 1868. [22

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Hongkong, 16th November, 1872. [30

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Hongkong, 15th October, 1868. [25

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MADRAS, British steamer, Richardson.—Linstead & Co.
MANGERTON, Brit. bark, Thompson.—Chinese.
MARQUIS OF ARGYLE, British bark, McKeon.—Rozario & Co.
MARY BLAIR, British bark, Riddle.—O. & O. Co.
MCNEAR, American ship, Taylor.—Butterfield & Swire.
MECCA, British steamer, Morney.—Landstein & Co.
MINNA, German bark, Dau.—Meyer & Co.
MOSS GLEN, British bark, Nicholls.—Wm. Pustau & Co.
NORMAN COURT, Brit. bark, Shewan.—Turner & Co.
NYASSA, British ship, Garrick.—Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.
PARSEE, British steamer, Sergeant.—Melchers & Co.
PER ARDUA, Brit. bark, Taggart.—Meyer & Co.
PHAETON, British bark, Scheel.—Wieler & Co.
PHILIPINE, British bark, Southwood.—Kien Tye Loong.
PRINCESS SARAPHI, Siamese bark, Munchau.—Carlowitz & Co.
QUARTA, German steamer, Hage.—Soey Shing.
QUEEN OF THE SEAS, British bark, Hanson.—Captain.
RIPLEMAN, Brit. bark, Bishop.—Captain.
SAN FRANCISCO, German schooner, Lamoken, Siemssen & Co.
SILAS FISH, American bark, Williams.—Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.
SIR CHARLES NAPIER, British ship, French.—Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.
SIR HARRY PARKES, British ship, Chapman.—Meyer & Co.
SONNTAG, Am. bark, Simmons.—Meyer & Co.
SUMATRA, Am. ship, Clough.—Russell & Co.
SUMNER R. MEAD, American ship, Dixon.—Davis & Co.
TA HONG KONG, Siamese ship, Buthmann.—Yuen Fat Hong.
TARTAR, German brig, Kaemena.—Melchers & Co.
THALES, British steamer, Pocock.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.
THE FREDERICK, Brit. bark, Roop.—Captain.
THE TWEED, British ship, Bice.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
TOKATEA, Brit. bark, Harrison.—Rozario & Co.
TYBURNIA, Brit. bark, Golder.—Olyphant & Co.
WEST STANLEY, British steamer, Ashby.—Siemssen & Co.
WM. H. DIETZ, American schooner, Endicott.—Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.
YANGTSZE, British steamer, Schultze.—Siemssen & Co.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
THE Company's Steamship
"STENTOR,"
Captain Kirkpatrick, will be despatched TO-DAY, the 27th instant, at 2 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 23th July, 1878. [968

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.
THE Steamship
"NAMOA,"
Captain Westeby, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 28th inst., at 10 A.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 26th July, 1878. [1261

FOR SAIGON.
THE Steamship
"QUARTA"
will be despatched for the above Port on TUESDAY NEXT, the 30th instant, at 5 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SOEY SHING, Bonham Strand.
Hongkong, 26th July, 1878. [1262

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).
THE Spanish Steamer
"PARAGUA,"
Gil, Master, will have immediate dispatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
Hongkong, 20th July, 1878. [1235

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
THE Company's Steamship
"HECTOR,"
Captain Butler, will be despatched on or about the 2nd proximo.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 24th July, 1878. [1067

MONTHLY LINE.
FOR PORT DARWIN, COOKTOWN, SYDNEY, AND MELBOURNE,
Taking Cargo and Passengers for the usual Ports.
THE Australasian Steam Navigation Company's Chartered Steamship
"CHARLTON,"
Jno. Johnson, Commander, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 3 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GEO. R. STEVENS & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 19th July, 1878. [1230

FOR NAGASAKI, WLADIWOSTOCK, AND NICOLAJEFSK.
THE Danish Steamer
"NORDEN,"
Boysen, Master, shortly expected, will have quick despatch for the above Ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
WM. PUSTAU & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 5th July, 1878. [1148

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE A1 American Ship
"JOSEPHUS,"
Rogers, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 23rd July, 1878. [5w1246

FOR HONOLULU.
THE A1 French Bark
"JEANE PIERRE,"
Légasse, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have immediate despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, 11th July, 1878. [1188

FOR NEW YORK.
THE A1 American Schooner
"CHARLES L. PEARSON,"
Swain, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, 11th July, 1878. [1189

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE A1 American Schooner
"WILLIAM H. DEITZ,"
Endicott, Master, will load for the above Port, and will have immediate despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, 8th July, 1878. [1167

FOR LONDON.
THE A1 British Bark
"ANNIE LORWAY,"
Benjamin Gales, Master, will load here and will have quick despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1878. [1131

FOR LONDON.
THE A1 British Bark
"KENTON,"
Colvin, Master, will load here, and will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, 21st June, 1878. [1073

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE A1 Ship
"SIR CHARLES NAPIER,"
French, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have immediate despatch.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 17th June, 1878. [1044

FOR LONDON.
THE A1 British Ship
"NYASSA,"
Garrock, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, 5th June, 1878. [975

FOR LONDON.
THE A1 British Clipper Ship
"SIR HARRY PARKES,"
S. Chapman, Master, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will meet with quick despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, 13th June, 1878. [1022

FOR SALE, LARGE TAKASIMA COAL, At $8 Per Ton, ex GODOWN.
Apply to
T. G. GLOVER,
No. 7, Queen's Road Central, East Point.
Hongkong, 17th April, 1878. [656

THE CHUNG NGOI SAN PO
(Chinese *Daily Press*),
PUBLISHED DAILY,
Is the best medium for Advertising among the Native Community.
It has been established upwards of TWENTY YEARS, and enjoys the largest *bonâ fide* circulation of any Chinese paper in the Southern China. It is carefully edited by an experienced Chinese Scholar, and contains FULL and RELIABLE COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.
Terms for Advertising can be obtained at the Office, Wyndham Street, Hongkong; or from the different Agents.
Hongkong, 16th January, 1877.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
The best Remedy For Acidity of the Stomach.
DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION.
DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
The best Mild Aperient for Delicate Constitutions, Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.
DINNEFORD & CO.,
Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Store-keepers throughout the world.
N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
52i 597] Agents—A. S. Watson & Co., Hongkong. [0Ap

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTHAMPTON, AND LONDON DIRECT;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.
THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "ZAMBESI," Captain A. SYMONS, will leave this on SATURDAY, the 27th July, at Noon.
For further Particulars, apply to
ADAM LIND, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 15th July, 1878.

NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANÇAIS.
STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MAHÉ, ST. DENIS, AND PORT LOUIS.
ON SATURDAY, the 3rd August, 1878, at Noon, the Company's Steamship "ANADYR," Commandant MOREAU, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.
Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.
Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon.
Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 2nd August, 1878. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.
For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
H. DU POUEY, Agent.
Hongkong, 22nd July, 1878.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES
AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.
THE Steamship "OCEANIC" will be despatched for San Francisco, *via* Yokohama, on TUESDAY, 6th August, at 3 P.M., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States, and Europe.
Connection is made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.
Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 5th August. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.
A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PASSAGE TICKETS.
For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.
G. B. EMORY, Agent.
Hongkong, 18th July, 1878.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
THE Steamship
"ARGENTINO."
Apply to
TURNER & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd July, 1878. [1247

FOR SALE.
THE British Steamship
"AMERICA,"
of 563 tons Register and about 16,500 piculs Capacity.
For further Particulars, apply to
BIRLEY & Co.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1878. [1183

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
The following is the SCALE of RATES for SILK with average, that will be charged by the above Company at this Port for the Present Season:—

To the Continent, by Mail Steamers	1 per Cent.
To United Kingdom, by Mail Steamers	1¼ per Cent.
To the United Kingdom, by Holt's and Glen Steamers	1½ per Cent.
To the United Kingdom, by Castle Steamers	1½ per Cent.
To the United Kingdom, by other First-class Steamers	2 per Cent.

By Order
W. H. RAY, Secretary.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1878. [1m1134

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at Current Rates.
MELCHERS & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hongkong, 27th March, 1876. [21

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.
THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS to the low rates of Premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) will be allowed on risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits. On risks to all other ports the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER CENT. (15 %) only.
SIEMSSEN & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1874. [8]

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
MARINE RISKS.
Policies at Current Rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.
A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.
FIRE RISKS.
Policies granted on First-class, Buildings to an extent of $20,000.
A DISCOUNT of TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) upon the Current Local Rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of Policy.
RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1874. [1

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.
HENRY B. HYDE, President.
J. W. ALEXANDER, Vice-President.
SAMUEL BORROWS, Secretary.
A. A. HAYES, Jr., General Manager for China and Japan.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE—120, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

ASSETS	$31,700,000.
SURPLUS	$5,500,000.

The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS in HONGKONG, China, for the above Company, are prepared to accept RISKS at GREATLY REDUCED RATES and upon Terms very favourable to the Assured.
For full Information and Particulars, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 21st January, 1878. [202

POST-OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE
For Foochow.—To-day, the 27th instant, at 9.30 A.M.
For Singapore, Suez, and London.—Per *Stentor*, to-day, the 27th instant, at 1.30 P.M.
For Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow.—Per *Namoa*, to-morrow, the 28th inst., at 9 A.M.
For Yokohama.—Per *Malacca*, to-morrow, the 28th instant, at 11.30 A.M.
For Shanghai.—Per *Pekin*, to-morrow, the 28th instant, at 11 A.M. Late letters received from 11.10 to 11.30 A.M., with 18 cents late fee.
For Saigon.—Per *Quarta*, on Tuesday, the 30th instant, at 4.30 P.M.
For Port Darwin, Cooktown, Sydney, Melbourne, &c.—Per *Charlton*, on Saturday, the 3rd proximo, at 2.30 P.M.

MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.
The English Contract Packet "ZAMBESI" will be despatched with the Mails for Europe, &c., on SATURDAY, the 27th July.
The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—
FRIDAY, 26th July,
5 P.M., Money Order Office closes.
6 P.M., Post Office closes except the NIGHT BOX, which remains open all night.
SATURDAY, 27th July,
7 A.M., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.
10 A.M., Post Office closes except for Late Letters. Registry of Letters ceases.
10.15 A.M., Letters may be posted on payment of a Late Fee of 18 cents extra Postage, until
11 A.M., when the Post Office CLOSES entirely.
11.30 A.M., Letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom *viâ Brindisi*, or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 48 cents extra postage, until
11.50 A.M. when the Mail is finally closed.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.
The French Contract Packet "ANADYR" will be despatched from Hongkong on SATURDAY, the 3rd August, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, *via* Marseilles; to Saigon, Singapore, Batavia, Galle, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Aden, Seychelles, Réunion, Mauritius, Suez, and Alexandria. This is the best opportunity for forwarding Correspondence to East Africa, St. Helena, and Ascension.
Letters may also be forwarded to India by this Packet.
The following will be the hours of CLOSING the Mails, &c.:—
FRIDAY, 2nd August,
5 P.M., Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes except the NIGHT BOX, which remains open all night.
SATURDAY, 3rd August,
7 A.M., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.
10 A.M., Registry of Letters ceases.
11 A.M., Post Office closes except for Late Letters.
11.10 A.M., Letters (but Letters only) may be posted on payment of a Late Fee of 18 cents extra postage, until
11.30 A.M. when the Post Office CLOSES entirely.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES' PACKET.
The United States' Mail Packet "OCEANIC" will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 6th August, with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, and the United States, which will be closed as follows:—
2 P.M. Registry of Letters ceases.
2.30 P.M. Post Office closes, but Letters (except for Non-Union Countries) may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 18 cents extra Postage, until the time of departure.
Correspondence for Non-Union West Indies (except the Bahamas and Hayti), Costa Rica, Honduras, Monte Video, New Granada, Paraguay, and Uruguay can no longer be sent by this route.

STAMP OFFICE.
The above Office being now provided with a 3-cent die, Books of Receipts, Rent Collectors' Books, &c., can be stamped beforehand in the same manner as Cheque Books. Loose receipt forms can also be stamped if required.
ALFRED LISTER, Collector.
Stamp Office,
Hongkong, 19th July, 1878.

POSTAL NOTIFICATION.
Arrangements having been concluded for the establishment of a Money Order system between this Colony and the Straits Settlements, His Excellency Governor Pope Hennessy, C.M.G., is pleased to order (under Section XII. of the Post Office Ordinance, 1876) that the issue of Money Orders on the Straits Settlements shall commence in this Colony from the 22nd instant, and that the rates of commission and exchange shall be those mentioned in the following notice.
By Command,
J. M. PRICE, Acting Colonial Secretary.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 16th July, 1878.

With regard to the above, the following Information as to Money Orders is published for general information:—
1.—Money Orders on the United Kingdom and the Straits Settlements are issued at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama. Shanghai and Yokohama also issue on Hongkong and *vice versa*.
2.—Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps.
3.—Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order* is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing Office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in Cheque, Postage Stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications in time, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the departures of the Mails.
4.—No Order must exceed £10, or include any fraction of a penny. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day‡ and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived.
The Commission is as follows:—
ORDERS ON THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Up to £2	18 Cents.
Up to £5	36 Cents.
Up to £7	54 Cents.
Up to £10	72 Cents.

LOCAL MONEY ORDERS (including Straits Settlements).

Up to $25	15 Cents.
Up to $50	30 Cents.

5.—Lists of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.
6.—Names must be given in full (except when there is more than one Christian name) but the name of the Payee need not be given if the order be crossed). It can then be paid only through a Bank, and may afterwards be specially crossed to any Bank.
7.—No Order can be paid till the Payee have signed it in the proper place. An Order can be transferred to another Office on payment of an additional commission. In case of loss of an order, necessity for stopping payment, or the like, application should be made to the nearest Money Order Office for instructions.
8.—If the Order be not presented within six months, an additional commission will be charged; if not within twelve months, the money will be forfeited. When the order is once paid no further claim can be entertained.
9.—No Order can be paid until the advice relative to it has been received.

Many boxes of letters are received at the Post Office not sealed, that is to say, the box is fastened with sealing wax, but there is no impression of a *seal*.
The attention of boxholders is called to the necessity of carefully sealing such boxes with some recognisable seal, and of sending a chit-book or receipt with them. The omission of the latter precaution leaves a doubt as to whether the contents of the box ever reached the Post Office, the omission of the former, as to whether part of them might not have been abstracted for the sake of the Postage Stamps.

*Made out on a printed form which is supplied gratis.
‡Except at Shanghai, where a fixed dollar rate for drawing on the United Kingdom is in force. Local Orders on Shanghai are drawn at 2 per cent. premium in all cases.

Printed and Published by B. CHATTERTON WILCOX, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.